INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.
I 9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESH M. MEHTA IN 1930. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
I 10

VOL. XVIII NO. 100– BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVRNMENT BY ORDINANCES.

Press Act Of Odious Memory Revived.

GAGGING OF INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS.

Drastic Penalties Of Forfeiture Of Security And Press.

The Viceroy has issued another Ordinance.

The Ordinance restricts the freedom of the Press and makes the continuance of an independent Press in the country are impossibility.

Arrests and convictions continue all over the country. Peshawar leaders are reported to have been secretly tried convicted.

Some eighteen young Bengalis, arrested on suspicion at Rangoon, in connection with Chittagong riots were heavily hand-cuffed when marched to Court. They complained that they were not given food.

Mahatma Gandhi motored to Vithaldas' village the volunteer who died while felling a palm tree. Gandhiji congratulated the mother and wife of the volunteer and said that they must shake off the fear of death.

Addressing the public meeting Gandhiji said "It is better to die than remain slaves".

Gandhiji is preparing another letter to send to the Viceroy before he embarks on any fresh campaign.

The women of Gujarat, too, it is stated are drafting a letter to the Viceroy.

SIMLA, April 27.

The Viceroy and Governor-General has promulgated an Ordinance to provide for better control of the Press.

Lord Irwin in a statement says: "The Indian Press Act which was passed in 1910 with the object of preventing dissemination of sedition and of incitements to violence was repealed in 1922. It was suggested at the time that the Act was not wholly effective for these purposes and that in any case the political situation and the new constitutional outlook rendered its retention undesirable. It was believed that the Press, if left to itself would be able to overcome those malignant influences to which a part of it was subject.

PROMOTING SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION.

On various occasions since 1922 the evil effect of writings in the Indian Press in promoting a spirit of revolution and stirring up extreme hatred of the Government established by law in British India have been brought prominenuly to notice by certain local Governments. It has been recognised that the anticipations formed in 1922 have not been fulfilled but that on the contrary the tone of a certain section of the Press has been growing almost steadily worse with its immunity from effective control. The measure of the effectiveness of the Press Act has been shown very clearly by the remarkable accentuation since its repeal of those features which it was intended to check. Prosecutions are from time to time instituted in the worst cases but it has always been recognised that these provide only a partial remedy and, looked at broadly, are ineffective to control the ceaseless output of extreme seditious and revolutionary propaganda.

Nevertheless my Government, looking to the constitutional developments that are anticipated, and confidently expecting that these would operate to remove many of the causes which underlie the extreme hostility of a section

(Continued on page 5.)

HOW THE PRESS IS TO BE GAGGED.

Drastic Provisions Of 1910 Act.

The Indian Press Act was passed by the old Imperial Legislative Council in 1910. The main objects of the Act, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons were as follows:—

(1) Control over Presses and means of publication..

(2) Control over Publishers.

(3) Control over importation into British India and the transmission by post of objectionable matter.

(4) Suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books or other documents wherever found.

The first of these objects it is sought to attain as folows:—

(1) All proprietors of printing presses making a declaration for the first time under Sec. 4 of the Press and Registration Act 1867 will be required to give security which however, may be dispensed by the Magistrate at his discretion, the amount of the security not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 2,000. The proprietors of existing presses will be required to give security only if any when they are guilty of printing objectionable matter of the description to which the Act applies.

(2)Local Governments may declare such security forfeit where it appears to them the Press has been used to print or publish objectionable matter. The Act defines such matter that is calculated:

(a) To incite the murder, to anarchial outrage by means of explosives or to acts of violence.

(b) To tamper with the loyalty of the Army or Navy.

(c) To excite racial, class or religious animosities or hatred or contempt of the Government of British India or of any Indian State or Prince.

(d) To incite to criminal intimidation.

(e) To incite to interference with the administration of law or the maintenance of law and order.

(f) To intimidate public servants by threat of injury to them or to those in whom they are inerested.

When the initial security so deposited has thus been forfeited the deposit of further security in a larger sum, not being less than Rs. 1000 or not more than Rs 10,000 as the Magistrate may think it fit, is required before a fresh declaration can be made and if thereafter the Press is again used for printing or publishing objectionable matter the further security deposited and the Press itself may be declared forfeit.

Similar provisions regarding security and its forfeiture are made in the Act in respect of newspapers.

STAR CHAMBER METHODS

—:o:—

Leaders Jailed For 3 Years.

SEQUEL TO RIOTS. AT PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, April 26.

Last night instead of police pickets, volunteers of the Congress, Sew Asmit Seva Sangh and Mahabirdal patrolled the streets. There was no unpleasant incident. Besides Congress volunteers police also was in evidence to-day. Hartal in the city and cantonment has been called off.

Messrs. Abdul Ghafur Khan, Sha Nawaz Ahmedshah, Abdul Akbar Khan Sarfrazkhan and Utmanzai were tried at Risalpur and were ordered to furnish security, under Section 40 Frontier Regulations, in default to undergo three years' imprisonment. All preferred the latter. It is said they were transferred to some Punjab jail.

Complete secrecy is observed in official circles about the trial of Peshawar leaders. Rumours are rife that after a brief trial they were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.—A.P

PESHAWAR SITUATION.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 26.

All is reported quiet at Peshawar, but feeling is apparently still running high. The Chief Commissioner was to have another Conference with the leading citizens to-day. In view of the recent disturbances at Peshawar, it is considered likely that European women and children may shortly be evacuated and further that the question of stopping military leave out of India will receive consideration.—A.P.

COMMUNIQUE ON PESHAWAR SITUATION.

—:o:—

The following communique has been issued: Death roll of Peshawar rioters now amounts to twenty, which includes four persons who died of injuries in Government Hospital and less than a dozen in the C. M. S. Hospital. It is believed that a few cases of injury are still being concealed, in spite of the assurance that those coming to the hospital for treatment of injuries will not be prosecuted for participation in the riot. This assurance is here reaffirmed. No further rioting has occurred since the 23rd instant.

COMPLETE HARTAL.

There was complete hartal in the city on the 25th instant but all shops were open and business was proceeding normally to-day (26th instant).

The Deputy Commissioner and the Assistant Superintendent of Police who were injured are doing well and the former is expected to return to duty in a few days Mr. Isemonger, the Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Focks, Superintendent have also sustained minor injuries. Disturbance in Charsadda Tahsil has subsided and there is no reason to anticipate further trouble now that ring leaders have been arrested and removed. Transborder tribes are quiet and have shown no inclination to participate in the disturbance.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD PICKETS ASSAULTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

On the night of April 25 volunteers of the Labour Union were assaulted by a liquor shop owner, while picketing near his bungalow, where it was reported liquor was sold illegally till late at night. One volunteer received injuries in vital parts and was rendered unconscious for a long time. He is receiving treatment at the Labour Union Hospital.

Two other volunteers received minor injuries. It is also reported that a European Salt Officer assaulted the Union volunteers.—Free Press.

ALIPORE PRISONERS EXAMINED.

Subas Bose Loses 23lbs. In Weight.

LADY VISITORS' SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 27.

At 8 this morning Dr. B. C. Roy and Colonel Denham White arrived at Alipur Jail to examine the political prisoners who had been assaulted. Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta. Mrs. J. M. Das-Gupta, Srimati Urmila Devi, and Master Sisir Sen-Gupta were also present to have an interview with the prisoners. Major Dutt, the Jail Superintendend, admitted only the physicians, but intimated that the ladies would not be permitted to have any interview. The ladies insisted on staying there so long as the Superintendent did not intimate in writing the exact date and time when they would be allowed the interview. Dr. B. C. Roy and J. C. Gupta telephoned the Inspector General on behalf of the ladies and were told that Government had issued orders permitting ladies to interview the prisoners but the exact time of interview was left to the discretion of the Superintendant.

Meanwhile the examination of the assaulted prisoners commenced. The under-trial prisoners of Mechua Bazar Bomb case were the first to be taken up. Of these the prisoner Nishkanta was seen carried in a stretcher from inside the prison and had to be helped into the room.

DR. BIDDAN ROY'S VIEWS.

"There is no doubt there had been assault on political prisoners in the Alipur Central Jail including Subhas Bose and five of the Mechuabazar Bomb case prisoners whom I saw this morning" said Dr. B. C. Roy in an interview to the Free Press reppesentative as soon as he came out of the jail. Dr. Roy and Colonel Denham White first examined five of the Mechuabazar Bomb case prisoners and noted the description of wounds and bruises on their persons. The condition of Nishkanta Roy Choudary appeared to be serious. He had pain all over the chest and was thoroughly pulled down. The physicians have recommended X-ray examination for him. They then proceeded to the special ward and examined Sen-Gupta and Subhash Bose. Sen-Gupta has lost five pounds since he was taken to jail. Subhas has lost 23 pounds until now. The jail authorities explained this loss was due to the hunger strike for the last 30 hours. But Dr. Roy's enquiry elicited the information that Subhas had lost 13 pounds before that. Bose's temperature was then 99.5 and showed a tendency to rise. He appeared considerably pulled down. It is understood that the physicians would issue a joint report this evening.—Free Press.

—:o:—

Prisoners Complain That They Went Without Food.

—:o:—

RANGOON, April 26.

Of the 18 passengers of the steamer Chakdera arrested yesterday in connection with the Chittagong riots on arrival here under Section 54, Cr. P. C., six were produced to-day before the Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate who remanded them to custody till the 5th May, directing that they be released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

These six include one Mohamedan and five Bengali Hindus. They were brought handcuffed and chained together. Some of them who could speak English complained to the Court against being kept handcuffed and said that they were not supplied with any food. They were taken to the Central Jail.

The other twelve have been released on security pending the receipt of information from Chittagong.—A. P.

"Better To Die Than Remain Slaves."

POLICE PATELS CONFER WITH GANDHIJI.

Vigorous Campaign In Bombay For Boycott Of British Goods.

"DIE TO LIBERATE INDIA."

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Stirring Message.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Reuter.)

CAMP AMBHETI, April 26.

Another manifestation of people love and devotion to Gandhiji and his cause was evidence. When the Mahatma paid visit to Ambheti, Bardoli Taluka, this morning. Peasants from surrounding villages flocked in maidan and eagerly awaited arrival of Gandhiji. Women attended in large numbers and were spinning from taklis. Mahatma first of all visited the family of Vithaldas, volunteer, who died as a result of an accident while uprooting khajoora tree and expressed condolences.

DON'T FEAR DEATH.

"Court death: serve your country" was gist of Mahatma's message.

He said he had visited the aged mother of Vithaldas, not to express sorrow but to congratulate her for giving her son to the cause of the country. Every mother must give son to serve the country. Vithaldas had not really died, but lived in memory of his country for ever. Many would have to die to liberate India.

SWARAJ WAS NEAR.

The moment they ceased to fear death Swaraj was near. They should prepare for death when fighting Government which had resorted to excesses.

He appealed to the people to continue the unfinished work of Vithaldas, by uprooting every khajoora tree in the village and by completely giving up drinking.

Six hundred rupees were contributed on the spot to build a hall in memory of Vithaldas. A purse of Rs. 101 was also presented to Gandhiji.

Mr. V. J. Patel is expected to arrive at Navsari and confer with Gandhiji this evening.

On night of 25th the volunteers' of Labour Union were assaulted by owner Khas Bazar liquor shop while picketing near his bungalow where it was reported liquor was sold illegally till late at night; one received injuries in vital parts and was un-

(Continued on page 7.)

MR. PATEL'S RETORT TO VICEREGAL HOMILY.

"I Claim To Know India's Interests Better Than Irwin Does."

A FULLER STATEMENT TO BE MADE SOON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 26.

Mr. Patel has been the recipient of a large number of telegrams and congratulations from leading Congressmen and ex-members of the Assembly and other Councils who had left these bodies after the Lahore Congress decision. Mr. Patel who was busy packing discussed this evening with a press correspondent his plans for future; but as the Viceroy's reply to his letter had just come conversation first related to this letter.

Mr.. Patel said: "I do not know whether I need give any reply to His Excellency's letter; but perhaps I should like to wait till my second letter is before the public. In the meantime I would make a brief reference to one or two points calling for urgent notice. His Excellency has jointly replied to two letters of mine to him. I did not give publicity to my second letter along with the first as I thought he might perhaps desire that I should not do so, as part of it refers to conversations he had. I have now received a reply to that letter also, and see no objection to make it public and release it for publication.

"VICEROY IS WELL MEANING."

I have always held the view that His Excellency is well meaning and is anxious to solve India's problem according to his light; but I hope he will allow me to say that I claim to know the interests of my country better than he does. Of course he is entitled to his own views as much as I am entitled to mine. His Excellency says that his Government did not act in any way they did—even Bardoli affairs—on my advice or request to them. But he will not deny that his Government was influenced by him. And I had strongly pressed on him the urgency and necessity of action that they ultimately took. I am sorry His Excellency has in anger declined to accept a word of thanks which I felt was legitimately his due. Perhaps I may have to make a fuller statement on the subject of Viceroy's letter after my second letter is before the public.

Conversations then turned to what would be his immediate objective and programme. He said: "I have resigned my office of President of the Assembly and decided to join the non-violent fight for freedom initiated by the Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji; because I am convinced that the movement having been launched its failure at this juncture would do irreparable harm to the cause of the country. It is the duty of every Indian, therefore, to contribute his or her mite to the struggle and to make it a success. I am glad that the response of the country to the Congress call has been phenomenal."

Mr. Patel wished that this movement should not be jeopardized by those who believe in the bomb cult. "I would apppeal to them," Mr. Patel added, to stay their hands and give non-violence a chance.

TO GO TO GUJERAT IF MAHATMA IS ARRESTED.

As for his own share he said: "Although not in health I propose to visit Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Nagpur, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and other places and meet principal workers engaged in the struggle. Of course the programme is subject to the approval of the Congress President whom I shall shortly meet at present. My idea is to go round the country and give a general guidance to workers. But if Gandhiji is arrested I will have to hasten to Gujarat."

Mr. Patel next discussed the question of the Congress Disobedience Programme. He was asked whether he would propose any modification. He replied: I do not propose to disclose my proposals because I want to place them before the Congress President and discuss them with him. I certainly have definite views to bring issue to closer grips to contribute towards an earlier success of the movement."

CARRY MESSAGE TO GENEVA.

Mr. Patel discussing his attitude towards those like Pundit Malaviya said: "My appeal to those who are not in position entirely to follow the Congress programme but are men of Congress mentality is that this is the most opportune time for them to carry the message of India's struggle to Geneva, where the statesmen of all countries of civilized world meet for the ostensible purpose of promoting peace among mankind and protect the oppressed. They may even organise an information bureau there, and thus render help to a common cause by timely propagation to the civilized of the developments in this country, and thus secure in an increasing measure the sympathy which other parts of the world already feel for us".

He concluded: "I propose to put this proposal also before the President to the Congress."

Mr. Patel's Programme.

SIMLA, April 27.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who leaves Simla this afternoon, will stay at New Delhi for two days, the 28th and 29th, in Mr. Banwarilal's house on Prithwiraj Road. The Delhi Congress Committee is arranging a procession and public meeting in Mr. Patel's honour.—A. P.

Shower Of Congratulations For Ex-President.

SIMLA, April 27.

Telegrams of congratulation to Mr. V. J. Patel continue to pour in. Pundit Malaviya wires "I heartily congratulate you and the country on your resignation. Knowing as I do what oppression of minnd you were undergoing, particularly for the last two months, I can imagine what relief it must have been to you to sign the letter of resignation. I cordially invite you to lead campaign boycott of foreign cloth which should be India's reply to recent Tariff legislation and which is also best calculated to rouse England to the sense of the evil of refusing to concede to India Swaraj which is her birthright.

"The movement for boycott is becoming deeper and wider every day. I am receiving numerous invitations for visiting provinces and places and am doing all I can in my weak state of health but the movement requires the services of as many of us as can give it. Your health permits travelling.. This season you can do nothing better than lend your powerful support to this movement."

The Secretary, Congress Delhi, wires, "Delhi requests your breaking journey Monday. Arranging procession, public meeting kindly accept inform.""

Secretary, Congress Committee, Calcutta wires, "'Congratulate on your joining fight. Kindly visit Calcutta."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, wires from Bombay "Please wire your programme and whether you are coming Bombay." A. P,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
A REVELATION IN TALKING PICTURES
AL JOLSON
in
THE SINGING FOOL
with the child prodigy
DAVEY LEE
Folk's You Ain't Seen Nothin' Yet Till You Have Seen This Picture

THE
EMPIRE
6-30—TWICE NIGHTLY—10
World's Sensational Novelty
THE ROYAL
SAMOAN DANCERS
SEVEN ARTISTES
in a South Sea Island Festival
Charming Samoan Girls in Samoan dresses fascinating and irresistible

in conjunction with
CINEMA PROGRAMME.
CLARA BOW
IN
THE ANCIENT MARINER
A Dramatic Phantasy
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 Annas 8 Plus Tax
Booking at the Theatre.

ROYAL
Opera House
WEDNESDAY, 30th April, 9-30 p.m
SATURDAY, 3rd May 5-30 p.m
By PUBLIC REQUEST
Pyare Saheb
The great Indian Singer will give two more recitals of Indian Music.
Booking at Theatre.
Popular Prices.

GLOBE
CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Saturday, Sunday and Friday at 3-30 p.m.
DOUBLE PROGRAMME
THE MASTER OF BEASTS
A gripping story of wild African jungle life with new stunts.
SILVER VALLEY
A romance of the range and rider of the skies
with
TOM MIX & TONY.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CONSTANCE MORE
In her most charming role
HAPPINESS AHEAD
Heart throbs, laughter and a tear or two!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
Daily At 6-30 and 10 P.M.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

RICHARD BARTHELMESS IN "WEARY RIVER"
Is a jail a place of punishment for past mistakes only or a melting pot to remold misguided character and ability? "Weary River" will give you the answer. Don't forget to see it.

PATHE AUDIO REVIEW
An interest feature with realistic colour effects by Pathecrome.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Times of Showing—6-30 and 10 P.M. Daily and Matinee at 4 P.M. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.

THE NEW PATHE CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, (QUEEN'S ROAD END) Phone 41561

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1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
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GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

Dad . . .
When Dad comes home from the office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of
CAFIASPIRIN
tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.
BAYER

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 26.

May	16.98
July	16.06
October	15.00
December	15.15
January	15.22
Middling Spot	16.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, April 26.

May	15.64
July	15.71
Middling Spot	15.54

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, April 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 31,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26.

	Opening.	Closing.
April		8.14
May	8.09	8.12
June		8.12
July	8.11	8.14
August		8.10
September		8.07
October	8.00	8.03
November		8.03
December		8.05
January	8.03	8.05
February		8.07
March	8.08	8.11
April		8.12
Middling Spot		8.64

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 26.
Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 50 bales.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 26.
Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Sellers Apl.-May £6-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Sellers Apl.-May £15-12-6.
Rapeseed Toria, Ton:—
Sellers Apl.-May £15-17-6.

LINSEED.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) Ton:
Sellers Apl.-May £19-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) Ton:
Sellers May-June £19-5-0.
London, April 26.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F. Ton:
Sellers April-May £18-0-0.
Linseed Bombay, Ton:—
Sellers April-May £19-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 26.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.:
Buyers May-Aug. 38/9.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt.:
Buyers Sept.-Dec. 37/10-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 26.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality), Spot 9-5/8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York April 26.
Demands Bills 486.08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26.

Scinde Fully Good	4.85
Scinde, Fine	4.90
Scinde, Superfine	5.15
Bengal, Good	4.40
Bengal Fully Good	4.85
Bengal Fine	4.90
Oomra, Good	4.95
Oomra Fully Good	5.25
Oomra Fine	5.50
Broach Fully Good	5.95
Broach Fine	6.20
Broach Superfine	6.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26.

May	13.35
July	13.23
November	12.99
December	13.02
January	13.09
March	13.23
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.30

LONDON SILVER.

London, April 26.
Silver:—Small business. No special feature. Market is quiet.

Spot	19-11/16
Forward	19-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 26.
Bar gold, fine per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, April 26.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7-Day Market Loans	2-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-15/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	4-1/4 p.c.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apr. 25.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	28
Clunes Estates	13
Cochin Rubber	27-8
Ela Tea	100
Estates Co. of Uva	30
Fairlawn Estate	36-8
Frocester Estates	40
Hatbawe Rubber	8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	32-8
Indo-Malay Estates	14
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9
Jebong Rubber	9
Kalutara Company	22
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	13
Lanka Rubber	47-8
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	19
Mirshena Rubber	25
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	30
North-Western Rub.	14
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	15-8
Rubber Growers'	25
Saffragam T. & Rub.	117-8
Talgaswella Tea	29
Torrington Tea	23
Udabage Tea	42-8
Udapolla Rubber	11
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	33
Warriapolla Estate	11

Remarks:—Rubber: —Spot Colombo— Re. 5.35 1/2 Cents

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 26.

100	Japan T. & Co.	Hansi 193
100	Do.	Beawar 192
200	Do.	Purna 215
100	Do.	Nasirabad 194
100	Do.	Manwathroad 216
100	A. Damodar	Shegaon 215
200	Ralli Bros.	Dharwar 215-1/2
100	P. R. Vokharia	Khamgaon 216 1/4
100	S. Joharmal	Palej 257
200	Toyomankwa	Indore 215
100	Swan Mill	Dharmabad 296
100	P. R. Vakharia	Malkapur 213
100	Ramdas Dossa	Rutlam 265

Saturday Room Rate was closed.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 26.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot,—
Sellers 7d.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, April 26.

T T London on Berlin	20.36-3/8
T T London on Amsterdam	12.07-7/8
T T London on Brussels	34.82
T T London on Madrid	39.03
T T London on Milan	92.76
T T London on Berne	25.08
T T London on Paris	123.93
T T London on Prague	164.09

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 26.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes,—
Sellers 38/9 April/May.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.—
Sellers 37/3 April.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels,—
Sellers 39/6 afloat.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels—
Buyers 39 May/June.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 26.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.—
C & Calcutta.—

Apl/May per cwt.	9/9-3/4
July/Sept. per cwt.	10/1-1/2
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	10/3
C. & F. Bombay,—	
Apl./May per cwt.	9/10-3/4
C. & F. Karachi,—	
Apl/May per cwt.	9/10-3/4

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, April 26.

Home Department: Mr. A. K Roy is confirmed as Standing Council, Bengal Presidency.

Captain J. F. Marindin officiates as Technical Adviser, Signalling, Indian States Forces.

Captain C. H. Nichols officiates as Military Adviser, Indian States Camel Corps.

Finance Department: Mr. V. S Sundaram officiates as Commissioner of Income Tax, Bihar and Orissa. Mr. H. Graham officiates as Commissioner of Income Tax, Bengal.

Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Colonel A. Olver is appointed Animal Husbandry Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. Major R. S. Aspinall is appointed Civil Surgeon, New Delhi. Colonel C. A. Sprawson is appointed Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras Lieut.-Col. F. F. Hunter, Director of Survey, India, is granted sixteen months' leave preparatory to retirement.

Railway Department: Mr. T. K. Nana Rao officiates as Assistant Director of Finance, Railway Board —A. P.

"CONFRONT THEM WITH A UNITED DEMAND."

Sir Tej Bahadur's Hopes To Convince "Trustees."

GOVERNMENT'S "EGREGIOUS BLUNDERS."

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a letter to the Press says:—"The situation in the country as it has been developing during the last two or three weeks, if it calls for day to day action to cope with it, also makes it incumbent upon the people and the Government to make up their minds as to the future of the country. I shall no doubt be asked as I have been frequently asked "what is the guarantee that we are going to get Dominion Status?" I am not going to answer the question by the counter-question "What is the guarantee that we are going to have independence now or within the next few years and that having got it we shall be able to preserve it long?" My answer to the question is that if we could devote a fraction of the energy that we are dissipating at present to the consolidation of opinion in favour of Dominion Status and on the settlement of our domestic differences we should have such a strong case that it should be impossible for the Diehards in England to ignore the signs of the times and to say 'No" to us. Have we tried this method? I am fully aware of the criticism that we cannot trust British politicians and that England does not mean to honour its pledges. Unfortunately it is true that this feeling has grown and is growing among us but I also feel that the British politicians have never yet been confronted with a united demand supported by those of our countrymen whose dissent has made all the difference in the past and will I am afraid continue to make the difference so long as it is there."

Continuing he says: "The gravity of the situation cannot in all conscience be dented by any one. If the present situation has some lesson for us it has some lessons for Government, for Parliament and the press in England which has either ignored or misrepresented the Indian situation. If the announcement made by the Viceroy in October last had not been followed by the very unstatesmanlike utterances of some British Statesmen in Parliament, if the English Press had not started the campaign it did start, if it had only attempted to understand the situation in its true perspective, the position might easily have been different. Nor can we forget some egregious blunders committed by government during the last session of the Legislative Assembly.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH.

It is therefore clear that there is a trial of strength on both the sides with consequences which it is not difficult to foresee. No Government foreign or national, can afford to see its laws broken by large masses of people and in putting down such breaches there are bound to be some excesses on the part of the agency it employs and they in their turn tend to swell the mass of public feeling against the government. It is equally obvious that howsoever much the leaders of the movement may preach non-violence and themselves act on that principle, the atmosphere created cannot prevent outbreaks of violence whether due to excess of zeal on one side or the other. This abnormal state of things cannot last long without serious consequences to the entire body politic. I personally think we are heading for disaster from which it may take us some time to recover. I am not challenging anybody's patriotism or love of freedom or spirit of sacrifice but I do most seriously question the wisdom of the policy which thinks that by making the task of the government utterly impossible we are ensuring our success or even improving our chances. While I feel thus over the situation that is unfolding itself, before our eyes, I cannot help feeling that the Government themselves have missed some opportunities of carrying with them the public opinion. I can only hope that they may yet see the wisdom of expediting the execution of a conservative policy."—Free Press.

TWO EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS RECORDED.

—:o:—

POONA, April 27.

Yesterday's low pressure area has become unimportant after causing local rain in Kashmir and Punjab Kumaon Hills. There has also been nearly general rain in Assam with a few falls in Bengal. A fresh western disturbance is causing a rise of temperature along the frontier.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Kashmir and the Punjab Kumaon Hills, continue in Assam and Bengal and extend into Upper Burma.

Earthquake report: Two earthquake shocks were recorded by Bombay seismographs, on of moderate intensity at its origin about 5,900 miles away at twenty-two hours one minute, Indian Standard time, on Saturday, 26th April, and the other of slight intensity at its origin about two hundred miles away at zero hours forty-three minutes Indian Standard Time on Sunday the 27th April.—A. P

CONCESSIONS TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

—:o:—

OFFER OF LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO.

—:o:—

The Manager, the Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd., Lahore writes:—"Considering that a large number of our Policy-holders all over India are nationalists the Board of Directors have decided to give the following facilities to those policy-holders who are sent to jail for political offences in 1930.

(1) A Policy which has been in force for at least six months on the date of conviction of the Policy-holder will, if it lapses during the period of his detention in jail, be kept automatically alive for three months from the date of lapse.

(2) A policy which has been in force for at least one year or more on the date of the conviction of the Policy-holder, will, if it lapses during the period of his detention in jail, be kept automatically alive for six months from the date of lapse.

Our Policy-holders are requested to instruct their friends or relations to communicate the particulars to the Company.'"

UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The above Bank's Profit for the year ended 31-3-1930, and the manner in which it is proposed by the Directors to be disposed is given below:—

Net profit for the year ended 31-3-1930 including the amount brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs 3,39,657-7-10.

This amount the Directors propose to dispose of as follows:—

"To pay a dividend of annas four per share (free of income tax) Rs. 1,99,500; to place to Reserve Fund Rs. 50,000; to write down the premises account Rs. 10,000; to set aside for Income-tax and Super-tax for the year Rs. 20,000; to carry forward the balance to next year's account Rs. 60,157-7-10; total Rs. 3, 39, 657-7-10.

EX-PRESIDENT PATEL CONGRATULATED.

—:o:—

Peshawar Congressmen's Message.

PESHAWAR, April 27.

The Frontier Province Congress Committee has sent a message to Mr. V. J. Patel congratulating him on his resignation and resuming public work. They draw attention "to the barbarous cruelty perpetrated on unarmed helpless innocent people of Peshawar including women and children and pray institute enquiry as first act of your resumed public work."—Free Press.

Choolai Mill Strike.

MADRAS, April 27.

In connection with the Choolai mill strike, it is stated that the Management has expressed willingness to open the mills from Monday provided the men undertake none to resort to lightning strikes in future.—A. P.

Committee Takes Evidence

MADRAS, April 27.

The Committee appointed by the Madras Mahajana Sabha to enquire into the police action in the city in connection with Tuesday's hartal and the meeting that day on the beach, examined five witnesses yesterday. The examination of other witnesses will be taken up to-day.—A. P.

THE SAMOANS AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Bright And Breezy Show.

The Royal Samoan Dancers of seven artists who opened their Bombay Season at the Empire Theatre on Saturday night, were accorded a rousing reception and every item of the programme was received with rapturous shouts of appreciation by a full house. Snappy tunes, weird music, graceful and breezy dancing all set in a colourful back ground of coconut palms by the seashore combined to make the show a rare success.

The Moe Brothers Quartette were responsible for a number of interesting Samoan dances and also gave a fine selection of music on the steel Gintars. Of these the War-Knife Dance was the most appreciated. Princess Poselani was in fine song and rendered some tuneful Hawaiian melodies. Fellani showed to great advantage in the Bohemian and the Jazy Dances White Lee Lleina won the popularity of the crowd with her delightful Hula dance and brought down the house in "Show me the way to go home."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. sailings to Plymouth and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

	Steamers.		Tons.
3 May	Viceroy of India		19,648
10 „	Rajputana*		16,568
17 „	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x		20,847
31 „	Macedonia		11,120
7 June	Mantua*		10,946
14 „	Comorin		16,132
21 „	Maloja x		20,827
28 „	Razmak		10,857
5 July	Ranpura*		16,601
12 „	Malwa		11,000
19 „	Naldera x		16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea*		10,946
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Narkunda x		16,572
23 „	Macedonia		11,120
30 „	Rajputana*		16,568
6 Sept.	Ranpura		16,601
13 „	Mooltan x		20,847
20 „	Ranchi		16,650
27 „	Mantua*		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
11 „	Comorin x		16,132
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 „	Razmak @		10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
8 „	Naldera x		16,088
15 „	Ranpura		16,601
22 „	Morea*		10,954
29 „	Razmak		16,572
6 Dec.	Narkunda*		10,602
13 „	Viceroy of India		19,648
20 „	Rawalpindi x		16,619
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518

VESSELS NOW SAIL DIRECT FROM BOMBAY WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT AT ADEN.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any maill steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£108	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 98

SHIPPING

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
9th May	Ranpura	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
23rd „	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
6th June	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
20th „	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
4th July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
18th „	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
1st Aug.	Mantua	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
15th „	Comorin	Colombo, & Australia.
29th „	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
12th Sep.	Naldera	Colombo, & Australia.
26th „	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
10th Oct.	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
24th „	Rawalpindi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
7th Nov.	Mooltan	Colombo, & Australia.
21st „	Ranchi	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
5th Dec.	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19th „	Malwa	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks

Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930.		
28th „	Vita	P'bunder, Port Okha, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
30th Apl.	Barjora	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd May	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah. & Busrah.
3rd May	Chakla	P'bunder, Dwarka, Cutchmandvi & Karachi.
7th May	Khandalla	East & South Africa via Marmagoa.
9th „	Ellora	Mombasa & Zanzibar.

* Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa for Rs. 500|- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs.| Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers of the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Frieght and Passage may be arranged with—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

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why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leaves
*Tatsuta Maru..	5873	25 Apr.	30 Apr
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	—.—	@30 „
*Kurohime Maru	4697	29Apr.	5 May.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14Ma
Nagano Maru..	3824	4 May	14 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 „
Rangoon Maru	5029	17 May.	29 May
Yamagata Maru	3807	29 May.	30 May
Haruna Maru ..	10500	—.—	@11Jun
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25Jun

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Atsuta Maru	6939	1 May	10 May.
Kashima Maru	10938	15 May.	2 June.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	28 May	15 June

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	Due Kob
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	14 Apr.	23 April
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May.	18 May.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	29 May	4 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

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Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

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—:o:—

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BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

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	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

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I. WASHIO,
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

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Manager

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Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a
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Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
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INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

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Funds about Rs 2½ Lakhs.

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JAIL DIARY

By

C. RAJAGOPALACHAR

Being notes made by him in Vellore jail from December 1921 to March, 1922.

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A R639

WANTED—B. A. B. T.'s or B. A. S. T. C.'s for the Babu Pannalal Jain High School. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Tamba Kanta, Pydhoni, Bombay 3.
A R2377

WANTED for the Bai Kabibai Hindu High School, a PRINCIPAL with high educational qualifications; one with knowledge of Gujarathi will be preferred. Apply stating terms and sending copies of testimonials (before 10th May) to the Trustees Bai KABIBAI CHARITIES, 26, Holichakla, Fort, Bombay.
A R2380

WANTED—STALL-SUPERVISORS for Carnivals. Salary Rs. 60. Cash Security Rs. 50. Fast Typists and Stenotypists (either sex) and Accountants. Also Salesmen and Canvassers on Pay and Commission. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R 2379

WANTED—An experienced AUDIT-CLERK. Pay Rs 50/- to Rs. 75/- p.m. according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials in own hand-writing stating qualifications and experience. Also two APPRENTICES for practical training. Apply for terms to Box No. 2507, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2378

WANTED—A MANAGER with Banking experienced for the Vysia Bank Ltd., Bangalore City. Authorised Capital Rs. 20,00 000. Apply with testimonials and other particulars by the 30th April to the SECRETARY, VYSIA BANK LTD. Bangalore City.
A 615

BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 595

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 833

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY Associates, London diploma, course taught free by Post, in one month. June examination. Apply PAITHANKER, 262, Budhawar, Poona City.
R 2351

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For immediate occupation an independent four room. Ground floor flat in China Bag property. Please apply PERMANAND, China Bag, Girgaum, No. 4, between 3 a.m. and 10 a.m.
C R2375

LOAN.

25,000 Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL, Syndicate Limited, Bombay, No. 2.
L 470

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

MYSORE RACES, 1930.

FIVE DAYS.

3rd, 6th, 10th, 12th and 14th June 1930.

First Entries close on Monday 5th, May 1930.

Final Entries close on Monday 19th, May 1930.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP SWEEP, 1930.

(With kind permission of the Government of Mysore.)

Tickets Rupees Five Each

Tickets will be available on receipt of remittance up to 2nd, June, 1930, to be drawn on 9th, and Race run on 10th, June, 1930.

Please write your name and address in full on the money order coupon legibly.

Apply to:—

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Mysore Races, Mysore.
511

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from educationally qualified persons intending to take up appointments permanent or temporary as they occur on the Clerical Establishment of the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60-4-100-3-160 in the case of permanent appointments and Rs. 60 in the case of temporary appointments.

Intending applicants should send in their applications in their own hand-writing addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, by Monday the 5th May 1930, stating their caste, age and educational qualifications. They should also submit copies of their Examination Certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

F. E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police, PORT.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 25th April 1930
626

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th edition in Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7-8/- cash and Rs. 8/- per post each SIR GANGA RAM TRUST SOCIETY Lahore.
897

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts:—

(1) ENGLISH.

(1) One Reader, who must be an Englishman, on a special scale of Rs. 600—50—800;

(2) One Reader on the scale of Rs. 400—25—600;

(3) One Lecturer on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Readers must possess an Honours Degree in English Literature of a British University. The Lecturer must possess an M.A. (First or Second Class) Degree in English. Preference wil be given to candidates with teaching experience.

(2) MATHEMATICS.

(4) and (5) Two Lecturers on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.A. or M.Sc. (First or Second Class) Degree in Mathematics. Importance will be attached to capacity for research; and if candidates have published research papers, they should submit copies of same with their applications.

(3) HISTORY.

(6), (7) and (8) Three Lecturers on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.A. (First or Second Class) Degree in History (or Political Science); and preference will be given to those with teaching experience. One Lecturer is required with special qualifications in English (and European) History; one in Islamic (and Medieval Indian) History; and one in Political Science (and British Indian Administration).

(4) GEOGRAPHY.

(9) One Reader on the scale of Rs. 400—25—600.

Candidates must possess Science qualifications and a Diploma or Degree in Geography of a British University.

(5) PERSIAN.

(10) One Lecturer on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.A. (First or Second Class) Degree in Persian and teaching experience.

(6) PHILOSOPHY.

(11) and (12) Two Lecturers on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.A. (First or Second Class) Degree in Philosophy and teaching experience. One Lecturer is required with special qualifications in Psychology and one with special knowledge of Muslim Philosophy.

(7) PHYSICS.

(13) One temporary Lecturer in Physics for the Muslim University Intermediate College on Rs. 150 per mensem. Candidates must possess an M.Sc. (First or Second Class) Degree in Physics and some teaching experience.

(8) EDUCATION.

(14) One Lecturer in Science on the scale of Rs. 250—25—400.

Candidates must possess an M.Sc. (First or Second Class) Degree of an Indian or Foreign University, with a diploma or degree in Education. Preference will be given to candidates with teaching experience.

Appointments will be made subject to the provisions of the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations, and the incumbents will be entitled to the benefits of the University Provident Fund on confirmation.

Applications stating age, qualifications, teaching experience and original publications, if any, must reach the undersigned not later than the 10th of May, 1930, in the case of Lecturers, and not later than the 15th of May, 1930, in the case of Readers. Applications are to be superscribed as "application for Readership in English" or "application for lectureship in History", etc., as the case may be. Copies of testimonials are also to be attached.

F. AHMAD, M.A., B.E.S.,
Registrar.

Aligarh, the 24th April, 1930.
631

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Scrip for 25 Shares Nos. 19058 to 19082 of the Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd., standing in the name of Asgarbhai N. Nuruddin has been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Scrip in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Dated this 26th day of April 1930.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Attorneys for Asgarbhai Saheb N. Nuruddin Saheb.
627

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir—Requesting the Corporation to appoint their representative on the Board of Management of the Dhanvantary Arogya Mandir.

2. Letter from the Chairman, Hospital Executive Committee, Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital—Requesting that as the Peoples Free Hospital is going to be closed the grant given to that Hospital may be diverted to his Hospital.

3. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Managing Committee of the Society thanking the Corporation for their grant-in-aid to the Society.

4. Letters from Atiya Begum—Regarding the question of the grant to be given by the Schools Committee to a school started by her.

5. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Vigilance Association—Forwarding copy of the last Annual Report and audited statement of accounts of the Association.

6. Letter from Mr. Devsi Karamsi Master—Regarding a reduction made by the Schools Committee in the grant given to the Kanji Karamsi Mandvi School.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

7. Recording subject to the sanction of the Corporation to the proposal made therein the letter from the Commissioner, reporting the arrangements made by him to renew the contract entered into by him with Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., for the work of maintaining and supervising the plant at the Love Grove Pumping Station for a further period of one year.

8. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

9. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter which forwards statements of outstanding bills for Municipal taxes.

10. Recommending that a resolution passed by the Corporation be so amended as to substitute the words "the C. P. Cement Co. Ltd.," for the words "the Central Provinces Cement Co., Ltd." occurring therein.

11. Giving sanction, subject to the Corporation's sanction to the appointment of Mr. Norman Coombs as Acting Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, vice Mr. T. C. Greenop, Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, on leave preparatory to retirement, to Mr. Coombs being allowed to draw Rs. 750 per month while acting as Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

12. Recommending sanction to the additional Budget Grant of Rs. 3,000 to meet the payment to be made to Mr. R. P. Masani for 200 copies of his book "Evolution of Local Self-Government in Bombay."

13. Recommending sanction to the construction of two masonery pillars, one on each of the two platforms at the Mahaluxmi sidings for the protection of two clocks put up for recording correct timings of refuse lorries.

14. Forwarding for information certain correspondence with regard to the Municipal Auditor's contention that the change in the name of the contractor for the work of lighting certain streets in the City requires the approval of the Standing Committee.

15. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the work done by the Acting Test Audit Officer.

16. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter reporting that no extra grant will be required to meet extra expenditure on account of the revision of the grade of the Municipal Vernacular final passed teachers.

17. Making certain modifications in the Study Leave Regulations subject to confirmation by the Corporation.

18-19. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (18) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (19) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

20. Forwarding the revised and recast Budget of the "School Fund" for the year 1930-31.

21. Forwarding copy of the report of the Special Attendance Officer on the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

22. Regarding the question of opening a Municipal Urdu Boys' and Girls' School at Bhoiwada Road, Parel.

23. Requesting sanction to the payment of a grant to the American Mission School for the Blind.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

24. Forwarding a statement of Motor Vehicles taxed and exempted.

25. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

26. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

27. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

28. Requesting sanction to the payment of a gratuity not exceeding Rs. 131-1-0 to the heirs of a deceased halalkhore woman in the Conservancy Branch.

29. Forwarding for information the Executive Health Officer's Report for the 1st quarter of 1930.

30. Forwarding copies of the statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Municipal security holders.

31. Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. D. Healy to be a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee vice Sir Patrick Kelly, Kt., C.I.E., resigned.

32. Letter from Sir Patrick Kelly, Kt., C.I.E.—Resigning his appointment as a member of the Corporation from the 5th April, 1930.

33. Letters from the Honourable Sir Munmohundass Ramji, Kt., and Mrs. Kisondas M. Ramji—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of Mr. Kisondas M. Ramji.

34. Letter from Mrs. R. M. Mistry—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband the late Dr. R. M. Mistry.

35. Letter from Mr. Meyer Nissim—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings upto the end of November, 1930.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY'S LETTERS—

36. Reporting that vacancies have occurred in the Public Health and Medical Relief Committees of the Corporation owing to the death of Dr. R. M. Mistry.

37. Requesting the Corporation to take steps to appoint their representatives on the Boards of Mnnagement of certain Institutions to which grants in aid are given by the Corporation.

38. Reporting that Mr. I. R. Tsirsee has ceased to be a member of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee owing to his absence from three successive meetings of the Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

39. From Dr. J. A. Collaco, seconded by Prof. V. G. Rao—For appointing Mr. M. N. Talpade to be a member of the Water Committee.

40. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. A. P. Sabavala—For requesting the Commissioner to instal Loud Speakers in all the Municipal parks and gardens of the City.

41. From Prof. V. G. Rao, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For requesting the Committee appointed to consider the question of introducing religious instruction in Municipal schools to expedite its report.

42—43. From Dr. M. C. Javle, seconded by Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For appointing Prof. V. G. Rao to be a member (42) of the Committee regarding question of finding out what statutory changes are necessary in the constitution of the Schools Committee and (43) of the Committee appointed to assist the Commissioner in the conduct of the suit against Government in regard to Government liability towards primary education in the City.

44. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the dangerous corner at the junction of Ridge Road and Walkeshwar Road.

45. From Captain Jos. Alban D'Souza, seconded by Dr. M. V. Mehta—For appointing Mr. Alwyn Ezra to be a member of the Public Health Committee.

46. From Mr. Muiraj Karsondas, seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam and other Councillors—For expressing opinion that all foreign cloth trade in the City of Bombay should be licensed.

47. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas—For obtaining a report on the desirability of levying a servants' tax on persons employing more than two domestic servants.

48. From Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta—For obtaining a report from the Medical Relief Committee as to the advisability of substituting in the Administration Report a particular classification of the causes of deaths in puerperal state for the one existing at present.

49. From Dr. S. S. Bathiwala, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the great hardship felt by the people of Sion on account of the want of a direct or indirect road leading to the Rowly Hill Sion Cemetery.

50. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Mr. Meyer Nissim to be a representative of the Corporation to meet Government representatives in conference in regard to the question of the dissolution of the Improvement Trust.

51. From Mr. V. C. Setalvad, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For obtaining a report on the desirability of taxing private dogs in the City.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

52. Regarding an amendment of the Municipal Act, so as to permit of a deduction not exceeding 3 per cent. being made from refunds of Town Duties to cover the cost of collection.

53. Regarding the prevention of the sale of foreign lottery tickets in British India.

54. Regarding the amendment of Section 332 of the Municipal Act so as to recover from the owner of a car the cost of damage done to Municipal property by the driver of the car.

55. Regarding the payment of Municipal contributions to the Nowrosji Wadia Maternity Hospital and to Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children.

56. Regarding the desirability of removing the present Maternity Home at Mahim to a convenient place further north.

57. Regarding the question of the co-ordination of Maternity and Child Welfare work and the employment of Indian Lady Doctors.

58. Regarding the inconvenience caused to the public due to insufficient water supply in the City.

59. Regarding the question of giving a special grant to the Kanji Karamsey Mandvi School.

60. Regarding the question of organizing a body of City Guards.

61. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

62. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding printed copies of excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI.
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th April, 1930.
623

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a post of Building Overseer on Rs. 100—5—150 with Rs. 6/- P. M. Cycle allowance. The applicant must be duly qualified and must have previous experience in Construction Works. The selected applicant will be on 6 months' probation. The applicants should state their age and send copies of the testimonials of previous service, etc., on or before 5th May 1930.

(Sd.) E. B. GIMI
B.A., B.Sc., B.E.,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Bandra, 25th April, 1930.
629

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, ETC.

By order of the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased, Messrs CRAWFORD and CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th May, 1930, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of B. J. Williamson (Deceased):—Pearls, gold earring, watch, ring, silver watch, broaches, ear-rings, bracelets, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of William Pill (Deceased):—Silver watch and metal chain.

(3) Re: Estate of L. N. D'Souza (Deceased):—Watch with chain.

(4) Re: Estate of Sitabai (Deceased):—Gold ring and copper coins (Foreign).

(5) Re: Estate of an unknown Mahomedan (Deceased):—Gold rings.

(6) Re: Estate of A. H. C. Thomas (Deceased):—Cash box, gold watch, chain, pendants, sleeve links, studs, silver watches, chains, links, waist buttons, etc.

(7) Re. Estate of Marco Jones (Deceased):—Gold signet ring, etc.

(8) Re: Cowasji Muncherji Daver (Deceased):—Gold pendant and cuff links.

CRAWFORD & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO OFFICE OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE-TO ORDER OFFICE FURNITURE, "C" QUALITY GODREJ SAFE, REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 28th day of April, 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the office on the 3rd Flat of Devkaran Nanji Buildings, 17 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, by order of the office concerned the undermentioned office furniture, etc.

"C" quality Godrej Safe with stand, Godrej steel cabinet, two Remington typewriters, Secretariat tables, Office writing tables, Record cases, Record book cases, sample cases sample boxes, racks, small boxes, revolving office chairs, wooden seated chairs, sample tables, stationery cupboards, typewriter table, office clock Electric ceiling fans, revolving book cases electric lamps, water filte, Office partition, railings, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Patinum Pure

96%

(Supplied in plate and wire.)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.

Enquire at :—

Batliboi & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Bombay Medical Union, annual general meeting, Alice Building, Fort, 7-30 p.m.

TO CONGRATULATE SJT. PATEL.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Patidar Mandal, a public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. at Marwari Vidyalaya (Sandhurst Road) to-day to congratulate Sjt. V. J. Patel on his resignation of the Presidentship of the Assembly. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya will preside.

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SCHOOL

The annual distribution of prizes to the students of the above institution will take place to-day at 6 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, when Brigadier-General E. M. S. Charles will preside.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT GHATKOPAR.

A Swadeshi Bazaar was opened by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chatopadhyaya on Saturday last in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

Mr. Kabali, the president of the Ghatkopar Youth League, in welcoming the guests referred to the need of Swadeshi Bazaar with a view to acqaint people with Swadeshi goods everywhere.

Mrs Kamaladevi in opening the Bazaar congratulated the Ghatkopar Youth League for having successfully organized the Bazaar.

Mrs. Chatopadhyaya was then taken round the Bazaar and shown the various Swadeshi goods exhibited.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi also addressed the gathering on the importance of Swadeshim.

Mrs. Kamaladevi then addres a public meeting at the "Satyagraha Chhavni."

There was a great rush of women at the Bazaar in the evening. "The Youth League Stall" was invaded by crowds of women who were much interested in the goods exhibited.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

The Band of the Railway Regiment A F. I. will play at the Chowpatty Band Stand to-day at 6 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday the 29th instant.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Gange" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Thursday the 1st proximo

SSEAMER MOVEMENT

The P and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" arrived London on Friday the 25th instant.

... BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION ... MEETING

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.). All the members are requested to attend.

GHATKOPAR.
"Swadeshi Bazar"
Waghji Lane,
Upashraya, Ghatkopar.
Time:—8 a.m. to 10 a.m.
4 p.m. to 10 p.m.
VISIT IT TO ENCOURAGE SWADESHI.
To-day's programme:—
Poet Lalitji's National Songs.
8-30 p.m.

"COLLEGE LOVE" AT WELLINGTON

—:o:—

The management of the Wellington Talkies have been pleased to announce another delightful picture depicting all the pleasures of College life, embracing all the snappy conversation, the fever of inter-Collegiate sports and the humour of the class-rooms. It is appropriately named "College Love"—the first full feature length, all sound and dialogue, 100 per cent talking college picture to be screened in Bombay this week at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao. It is a picture that every college student of Bombay should see in order to compare and contrast his own stolid dull College life with that of his American fellow student in the other part of the world—zippy, smart and peppy!

Produced by Carl Laemvile (Jr.), with the same youthful screen favourites—George Lewis, Dorothy Gulliver and Eddie Phillips, who helped so signally to make the famous "Collegians" series so outstandingly successful. "College Love" brings to the screen in full sound everything which makes college life so fascinating. It is a clean story of modern youth, telling of the rivalry between two grid stars for the same beautiful co-ed, and the sacrifice of one of them for the glory of his 'alma mater.'

BOMBAY SATYAGRAHIS TO BE MODELLED ON MAHATMA'S NATIONAL ARMY.

Vigorous Campaign For Boycott Of Foreign Cloth And British Goods.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Friday at the Congress House.

Dr. Choksey was elected in place of Prof. Gharpure. Messrs. L. B. Niphadkar and R. S. Padbidri were unanimously elected as Secretaries in place of Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Ganpatishanker N. Desai in jail.

Messrs. R. S. Padbidri and Mr. Gajendra Sharman were elected on the "War Council" and Messrs. M. H. Vakil and Venishanker M. Vasu were elected on the Managing Council.

Messrs. S. D. Navalker and D. P. Pathak were elected as Secretaries and Member of the Estate Committee respectively. Messrs N. J. Manjrekar, V. N. Patankar and H. D. Bhatu are elected on the Hindustani Seva Dal volunteer Board.

SATYAGRAHA SUB COMMITTEE.

It was resolved that the Satyagraha Committee should hereafter consist of seven members from Bombay Provincial Congress Committee with power to co-opt not more than Four Members from amongst the Satyagrahists residing in Bombay.

It was further resolved that the Satyagraha campaign should be carried as exclusively on the lines approved by Mahatma Gandhi or his successor or by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. Any new programme should be put into action only with the previous approval of Mahatma Gandhi or his Successor.

A copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the Satyagraha Committee, for guidance.

ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF BRITAIN.

It was further decided that the Satyagraha volunteers enrolled under the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee should be exclusively under the discipline and control of the Satyagraha Committee who shall concert measures to organise them on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's National Army.

A Sub-committee called the "Boycott Committee" was appointed for the carrying out of the Boycott of Foreign Cloth and British Goods. The amount provided for in the Budget be placed at the disposal of the Boycott Committee to begin with. The following members were appointed to the Committee with powers to co-opt not more than five who might not necessarily be the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Messrs. R. S. Padbidri (Secretary), Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, D. P. Pathak, J. S. Patel, Gulabdas H. Broker, V. N. Patankar, Munshi Mohmed Mirza Ali, and Sheikh Hussein. This Committee would work in co-operation with the Ladies' Committee that is already working.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR.

—:o:—

To-day's Satyagraha Campaign.

—:o:—

(Through the Satyagraha Committee).

SATYAGRAHA AT DADAR.

Before a large assemblage of Satyagrahis, volunteers and the public the flag salutation ceremony was performed on Sunday under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal at Shivaji Park, Dadar. The flag was hoisted at 8 a.m. and after the salute taken a big procession was formed, led by the ladies, and it wended its way to the sea, and brought salt water to the park. A corpon, ten strong, was then formed and salt was manufactured in the presence of the public. The police were nowhere in evidence.

(TO-DAY'S) PROGRAMME.

Eleven volunteers from each ward will transport salt from the respective stations mentioned below.

From Victoria Terminus A and C. ward volunteers.

From Musjid B ward volunteers.

From Grant Road D ward volunteers.

From Byculla E ward volunteers

From Parel F ward volunteers

From Dadar G ward volunteers

The rest of the ward volunteers will fetch sea water and manufacture salt nn as many places as possible.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES AT MATUNGA.

Satyagraha volunteers of Matunga after attending the flag salutation at Shivaji Park proceeded to Kurla creek and picked up about 15 'pallees' of salt which was sold at one pice per seer at Matunga. As there is fine salt deposit this side the volunteers propose to continue their operations every morning and supply salt to the public at a cheap price

MATUNGA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. to-day at Napoo Hall, opposite the railway station. Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Kamdar and other leaders will address on the present situation and appeal for enlistment of more Satyagrahi volunteers.

* * * *

A WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

A general meeting of the members of the "A" Ward District Committee will be held on Sunday (May 4) at the Committee's office at 8 p.m. to elect the President.

BORSAD VILLAGES PREPARE TO FOLLOW BARDOLI.

Pleaders Boycott Dhewan Thakore

(From the Satyagraha Committee)

BORSAD, April 26.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee).

Two more villages, Gorel and Rupiapara have resolved, following Ras and other villages, not to pay the land tax, till Kaira district leaders are released unconditionally. They have undertaken this task knowing the risk and responsibility they undertake.

At Khadol, ppeople have passed the resolution not to drink liquor to boycott foreign cloth till complete Swaraj is attained and not to resort to court for deciding cases. They have established a committee of 20 persons to decide all dissensions among people. People have agreed to abide by the decisions of this Committee appointed by people. It is known as "Gam Panchayat" and will do the work of deciding all types of cases.

Alarsa is also taking step further in the direction of self-purification. The Patels and Garasia of that place have abandoned tea and liquor.

To-day Borsad pleaders met and decided on a complete boycott of Dhewan Thakore for his action of yesterday. All have agreed not to work for him. His Karbhari had been here to-day at his pleader's house on behalf of Thakore but he was soon asked by an old man to leave the pleader's house. The stirring news of the volunteers being wounded brought awakening among the pleaders.

Borsad Mamlatdar condescended to visit the wounded volunteers at 6 p.m. though they were brought to the Municipal hospital exactly at 8 a.m.

PATEL INVITED TO BREAK LAW.

C. P. Government's Refusal To Prosecute Satyagrahis.

NAGPORE, April 26.

Mr. V. J. Patel wired to Mr. Abhyankar, President of the War Council here, yesterday that he was resigning and leaving Simla on Sunday. Mr. Abhyankar congratulated Mr. Patel and invited him to join them at Nagpur to carry on Congress work.

Mr. Abhyankar is going to manufacture salt at a public meeting to-morrow. As President of the "War Council," he has ordered all Congress organisations in C. P. (Marathi) to do it simultaneously.

The C. P. Government has invested all District sub-divisional Magistrates and sub-inspector of Police with powers of Revenue Officers under the Salt Act.

HOW MR. GOKHALE WAS ARRESTED.

Mass Civil Disobedience Near Palghar.

SATYAGRAHA IN THANA DISTRICT.

(Through Thana District Congress Committee).

Satyagraha Camp.
ARNALA.

As previously announced Sjts. D. V. Gokhale, Leader of the Salt Satyagraha Campaign in Thana District, A. R. Bhat, Assistant Editor, "Kesari", and Dr. N. D. Savarkar addressed a irowded meeting at Shahapur on Friday afternoon where Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta was arrested. They also addressed another crowded meeting at Bhiwandi the same night and asked people to join the national struggle for freedom. At both the meetings contraband salt was auctioned.

HOW D. V. GOKHALE WAS ARRESTED.

On Saturday since morning there was a great stir in the city because of the movements of the Police and every moment a raid on the salt pans was expected. But quite contrary to expectations at 5 30 p.m. Mr. Raje, Deputy Superintendent of Police, came to the Satyagraha Camp but was not given an entrance. He, therefore, called for Mr. D. V. Gokhale and as soon as the latter came out put him under arrest. The news of Sjt. Gokhale's arrest spread like wild fire and hundreds of people lined themselves on both the sides of the street to give an ovation of their arrested Leader. Sjt. Gokhale was profusely garlanded and given a hearty-send of. He was taken via Bandra to Thane. At the citizens' meeting held at night a woman declared that women defend the national flag hoisted by Sjt. Gokhale at Arnala Camp.

MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Undeterred by Sjt. Gokhale's arrest the programme of mass civil disobedience of the Salt Act was carried out successfully at Mahim Bunder near Palghar. About eight thousand people participated in the procession and broke the Salt Law under the leadership of Dr. N. D Savarkar. The special feature was that the major portion of the processionists consisted of peasants. Abou five hundred women also took part in the procession. After Dr. Savarkar's exhortation to keep discipline and remain peaceful. The procession started amidst shouts of "Baburao Gokhale ki Jai". After the procession reached the creek men and women brought sea water and salt was manufactured therefrom. A meeting subsequently held was addressed by Dr. Savarkar who asked the people to be ready to break all the oppressive laws of the British Government. The success of the demonstration is very largely one Sjt. Chotalal Shroff, an ex-M.L.C. and his co-workers.

BOMBAY CITIZENS CONGRATULATE ARRESTED LEADERS.

Huge Meeting At Chowpatty.

Another of the usually large meetings was held on Sunday evening at Chowpatty to congratulate the arrested leaders.

The large size of the meeting necessitated two platforms to be erected for addressing the audience. Some of the speakers refuted the statement that the Muslims had kept aloof from this movement, and pointed to instances of brave men of that community who had gone to jail in Bombay and other parts of India.

Mr. W. T. Halai said he had joined the Satyagraha as he believed the Salt Tax was aa iniquitous tax which must go. He exhorted that all should continue the struggle and seek to go to jail.

Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, wife of Mr. Kamdar Advocate, said that as the Government was not going to give them Swaraj, the people must take it themselves. She appealed to stiffen the fight till the goal was reached.

Dr. Mazrul Hacque Gaur gave a lie to the allegation that the Muslims had not joined in the movement. He said that in Bombay Punjab and Northern India, there were a great many of that community who had gone to jail in the present movement.

MR. JAMNADAS SPEAKS FOR RYOTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the agriculturists who formed 80 per cent of the population were ground down by heavy taxation To remove this burden was one of the main objects that had inspired Mahatmaji to launch the present struggle.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar, Advocate, appealed to push the fight forward with greater vigour. For one man who went to jail, he said, there should be four ready to take his place.

Mr. Pursottam Tricumdas referred to the police excesses on Bombay Satyagrahis which were substantiated despite the Police Commissioner's disclaimer.

Mr. B. N. Mehshari referred to the resignation of President Patel as a great event that would strengthen the national movement.

Among other speakers were Maulvi Adul Kalam, Mr. Pupala, Dr. Vora, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, and Bai Jamnabai.

WILL MR. BHOOLABHAI DESAI RESPOND?

Mr. Mahadev's Appeal To Anavils.

In the course of an article in the "Navajivan." Mahadev Desai writes:—

We take pride in belonging to Anavil community. We are well known for our independt and leggedness and now is the time to show our true characteristics. The importance of any communist opends upon its unity and its capacity for discharging national duty. And if these qualities do no exist it becomes a dead body. There are many Mamlatdars, Deputy Collectors and other Government servants of our caste. If the true spirit exists amongst us we must compel every man to be loyal to the country. Then what about the lawyers? The Government recognized Mr. K. M. Munshi's value the day on which he gave up his lucrative practice as a lawyer. This is a record instance of the recognition and appreciation of a lawyer. Will Mr. Bhulabhai Desai give a befitting response to the policy of Government by quickly following in Mr. Munshi's footsteps? One Bhulabhai by giving up his practice will lose nothing, but he will do immense service to his community, because by his sacrifice and example the community will be immediately awakened to its sense of duty. To-day sitting at the steps of the doors of the Jail what more can I say to my brothers and sisters?

Awake, arise or be for ever fallen.
(From the Police Lock-up.)
Mahadeo Haribhai.

GOVERNMENT BY ORDINANCES.

(Continued from page 1)

of the Press, have consistently refused to deal merely with symptoms while they are engaged in a search for more far-reaching remedies.

"RESISTANCE TO CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY."

The developments, however, since the initiation of the Civil Disobedience movement have made it necessary to approach the problem no longer as one of general policy but as one that constitutes a serious and dangerous emergency. The Civil Disobedience movement, whatever may have been the professed object of those who launched it, is rapidly developing, as all reasonable men foresaw into violent resistance to constituted authority.

SPIRIT OF LAWLESSNESS.

The riots at Calcutta and Karachi, the armed outbreak at Chittagong and the grave disturbances at Peshawar show clearly that the spirit of revolution fostered by the Civil Disobedience movement is beginning to emerge in dangerous forms. Nothing at present moment is operating so powerfully to promote that spirit as the writings in the Press, many inciting openly to violent and revolutionary action others by consistent laudation of the Civil Disobedience movement, encouraging a spirit of lawlessness throughout the country.

In these circumstances I have felt it my duty to promulgate an Ordinance which revives the powers of the Press Act of 1910 with certain amendments which the conditions of the present time appeared to require. The measure is not designed to restrict the just liberties of the press or to check the fair criticisms of the administration. It is one of emergency but the emergency is plain and my responsibility for dealing with it is equally plain. I trust that at this time all the more sober and stable elements in India realising what must now clearly be seen to be the inevitable issue of this lawless movement will unite with me and my government in resisting the forces of anarchy and leading the country back into the paths of peace and orderly progress."—A. P.

COMES INTO FORCE IMMEDIATELY.

The Ordinance for better control of press has been published in a Gazette Extraordinary and comes into force from to-day. Its main provisions are almost the same as the Press Act of 1910 but there are several important additions to cope with the present situation. It provides for power whereby presses which print and newspapers which publish certain matters are liable to have their security forfeited if any security has been deposited. The Ordinance does not make it obligatory for every keeper of press and publisher of newspaper to give security. In case of existing presses and nawspapers no security need be deposited unless Local Government requires this to be done. It may be assumed that Local Governments will require security only from the existing presses and newspapers which give direct encouragement to revolutionary and Civil Disobedience movements.

Operative clause (Clause four) reads: Whenever it appears to Local Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by Section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or to have a tendency directly or indirectly whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, implication or otherwise.

(a) to incite to murder or to any offence under Explosive Substance Act 1908 or to any act of violence or

(b) to seduce any officer, soldier, sailor or airmen in the Army, Navy or Air Force of His Majesty or any police officer from his allegiance or his duty or

(c) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or administration of justice in British India or any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief or

(d) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do or

(e) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order or to commit any offence or to refuse or defer payment of any land revenue tax rate cess or other due or account payable to government or to any local authority or any rent of agricultural land or anything recoverable as arrears of or along with such rent or

(f) to induce a public servant or a servant of a local authority to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public function or to resign office or

(g) To promot feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes fo His Majesty's subjects or

(g) To promote feelings of enpersons to serve in any of His Majesty's forces or any in any police force or to prejudice the training, discipline or administration of any such force—the local Government may by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above declare the security deposited in respect of such press and all copies of such newspaper book or other dcument wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

EXPLANATION.

In clause (c) the expression disaffection includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity but comments exphessing disapproval of measures of Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means or of administrative or other action of Government of India, Prince of Chief or of administration of justice in British India without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not come within the scope of (c). It may be pointed out that in this optative clause sub-clauses (e) for greater part and (f) (g) and (h) are entirely new offences.

Another addition in the Ordinance to the old Press Act is in clause twenty-three which says: "Where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing press under sub-section one or sub-section three of Section Three or under Section Five (relating to deposit of further security) such press shall not be used for printing or publishing any newspaper or book or other document until the deposit has been made and where any printing press is issued in contravention of sub-section one local Government may by notice in writing to the keeper thereof declare the press so used and any other printing press found in or upon the premises where such press so used to be forfeited to Majesty and the provisions of Section Seven (issue of search warrant) shall apply.

There is provision for appeal to High Court where case will be heard by special bench of three judges.

After the first deposit has been forfeited higher deposit may be demanded and in case of presses if an offence is again committed both fash deposit and press may be forfeited.—A. P.

—:o:—

ILLUSORY SAFEGUARD.

Any person having an interest in any property (printing press or newspaper or book) in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspapers, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs or visible representation of the natures described in the Act.

NEW ENGINE OF REPRESSION.

A Vital Issue.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya who, as a member of the Select Committee on the Indian Press Bill of 1910, wrote a minute of dissent, said:

"It (the Bill) raises a political question, to quote the weighty words of Mr. Gladstone, uttered in the House of Commons in connection with the Vernacular Press Act 1878, "of the utmost delicacy, namely, whether it is wise for the Government to take into its own hands, and out of the established legal jurisdiction, the power of determining what writing is seditious, and what is not".

Miss Sita Devi Leaves For England

Among the passengers who left by Friday's mail boat is Miss Seeta Devi, the well-known Indian film star. The object of her visit is to study the conditions of the film industry in England and on the Continent.

WOMEN'S PLEDGE FOR SWADESHI.

A well-attended meeting of women was held at Madhav Baug at 2 p.m. on Sunday afternoon when Mrs. Vallabhdas Dani presided. Mrs. Shardadevi Birla was among those present.

Mrs. Jankibai Jamnalal Bajaj, Mrs. Perinben Captain and other speakers emphasised Swadeshi and prohibition of liquor.

STOP PRESS.

WOMEN'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

BARDOLI, April 27.

The letter which is to be sent to the Viceroy on behalf of the women of Gujarat states:: "We the undersigned cannot remain aloof from the great national upheaval going on at present. We fully sympathise with the campaign of Civil Disobedience of salt laws. Women in villages have already begun to manufacture contraband salt. But we women should find out additional and special field of our activity. We readily accept Mr. Gandhi's suggestion that we are fitted to carry out boycott of foreign cloth and prohibition of liquor through picketing. As we intend to undertake this movement we beg to impress upon Your Excellency that it is the function of the state to stop traffic in liquor and other intoxicating drinks and imports of foreign cloth." The letter is signed by about a dozen ladies of Gujarat, including Ansuya Ben, Mrs. Mahadev Desai and Mrs. Sharda Mehta. A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1930.

MR. PATEL'S RESIGNATION.

—:o:—

We heartily congratulate Mr. Vithalbhai Patel on his resignation of both the Presidentship and membership of the Legislative Assembly. In the present circumstances of the country his resignation was a foregone conclusion; indeed, it was expected and desired by millions of his countrymen the moment the Indian National Congress declared a ban on the Councils. But Mr. Patel stuck to his post, certainly not for the sake of personal honour, but because he must have felt that at the psychological hour in the present fight he would be able to exert maximum pressure on the British Government from the tactical position he held in the so-called Parliament of India. He has, however, now realised that, as at present constituted, the "Parliament" exists "merely to register the decrees of the Executive," that "he would be doing a disservice to his country if he continued to lend false prestige to such a body by presiding over it any more", and that he would be "guilty of deserting India's cause at this critical juncture if he continued to hold office." It is in the fitness of things that a veteran Congressman like Mr. Patel should recognise that at a time when his countrymen are engaged in a life and death struggle for freedom his proper place is by the side of Mahatma Gandhi rather than in the gilded chair of the Assembly.

In his letter of resignation addressed to the Viceroy Mr. Patel tells a doleful tale of his tribulations as the elected Speaker in the midst of a swarm of bureaucrats, of "the harassment and persecution that was his lot at least for the last three years," of an organised "campaign of vilification, abuse and misrepresentation" against him by "a clique of underlings" and of his being constantly "watched and shadowed," and being "socially boycotted" But for reasons stated above he put up with all this in "solemn silence" but often enough defied "the white men" at the Headquarters and even turned the tables clean upon them. And it is a matter of history how he laid down precedents and gave rulings which he is thoroughly justified in believing would do credit to any Assembly in the world. He must be realising now that the President and the Assembly are just as strong and not a whit stronger than their constituents in the country. The last hope with which he clung to his post was that, "through the Viceroy's instrumentality India might secure her legitimate place in the Commonwealth without further suffering". But in that hope also he is disappointed. For he is completely disillusioned by events in England and India and has come to the deliberate conclusion that the so-called change of heart and Dominion Status in action are an "eye-wash and as unreal as the fiscal autonomy convention", the only reality at present being the "policy of ruthless repression to crush the legitimate aspirations of a great people." How futile that policy is being demonstrated before our eyes day by day.

Mr. Patel's exposure of the ways of the "clique or underlings" is not altogether new to the public. And the Viceroy is discreet in his remark in his reply to Mr. Patel that it is unnecessary for him to vindicate the officers of his Government against charges "which bear on their face their own refutation". Mr. Patel is not the man to speak without his book and we shall no doubt hear something more from him about the "clique of underlings". We shall not discuss here whether the Viceroy intervened in the matter of the Bardoli Satyagraha at the instance of Mr. Patel or anybody else. After all, the chief credit for the success of the Satyagraha must go to the Satyagrahis themselves, to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his co-workers, and to the Mahatma who inspired the campaign. And that history is being repeated now on a vaster scale, despite the Viceroy's warning to Mr. Patel and his countrymen against what he calls the "grave wrong" they would be doing to their country through their "dangerous defiance of the law." Similar things were said about the Bardoli campaign, and there is force in Mr. Patel's retort that he knows the interests of his country better than the Viceroy does. Mr. Patel hopes that his health will not prevent his participating actively in the present campaign. It is, however, not necessary for a veteran of his experience and propagandist talents to court imprisonment deliberately. He would serve his country immensely if he tours in every part of it, giving the local workers inspiration and guidance. He will no doubt take the earliest opportunity of seeing Gandhiji and Mr. Vallabhbhai as well as the Congress President before settling the details of his programme. Meanwhile we wonder if the British Government can grasp the full significance of the resignation of Mr. Patel to take part in the nation's struggle.

OPPORTUNE WARNINGS.

—:o:—

"The commercial, industrial and trading interests in the country have begun to despair of securing under the present regime their rightful claims to unhampered development and progress. They feel that under the present system of administration their interests are and will always continue to be subordinated to outside interests." This significant passage in a statement issued by the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association should open the eyes of Government to the fact which they seem determined to overlook, that not only have the politically-minded classes in India despaired of securing escape from the present system of autocratic and irresponsible rule but the Indian business interests also have become disillusioned and are in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's campaign. The Liberal manifesto strongly denounces the repressive policy of Government and "their inaction" and "failure to implement promptly the Viceregal pronouncement." It disapproves of the "savage sentences on some of the Satyagrahis" and strongly urges upon Government "the desirability of instituting a searching inquiry by an independent tribunal" into the allegations regarding the police excesses.

It is significant that the Executive of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay has also raised its emphatic protest against these excesses and has demanded a prompt inquiry into them "for the good name of Government," while the spirit of Swadeshi has made a welcome entrance into the ranks of Bombay's piece-goods merchants and mill-owners. The Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association at its meeting on Saturday declared that "it will be reluctantly compelled to consider the advisability of cancelling all outstanding orders," if it finds that "the political situation is not eased at the earliest moment." We should suggest to the members of the Association that the best method they can employ "to ease the situation" in favour of their own country is for them to refuse to import foreign cloth on any account, to promote the manufacture of Khaddar and help in selling it cheap. The Bombay millowners at their meeting on Thursday last resolved that the members of the Association "should purchase cloth manufactured only in Indian mills for all their requirements in the way of cotton piece-goods". A good deal of nonsense is uttered in interested quarters, especially by the "Times of India," about the Gandhi movement spelling "ruin and chaos" to Indian business and industry. The decision of the piece-goods merchants and of the Bombay mill-owners is a prompt exposure of this purposeful misrepresentation. That decision will help immediately in getting the Bombay textile industry out of its present Slough of Despond and also assist the national movement. But should not Government of Bombay, in their own interest, take heed of all these opportune warnings and wake up to the fact that mere repression will never help them in preserving 'law and order'? It is their urgent duty to give a strict warning to the Police that the policy of frightfulness which the latter are alleged to have practised in certain places in this Presidency must cease. Government cannot ignore the fact that, in spite of the unfortunate outbreaks of violence in some parts of India, the people have preserved a wonderful atmosphere of non-violence and that they have learned to realise its value in their struggle for Swaraj. "Ruthless rule" will only aggravate the situation. As for our friends of the Western India Liberal Association, their horrors of the Satyagraha movement need not come in the way of their practising and preaching Swadeshi. They can also help the campaign against liquor. There is nothing horrible, we presume, to the Liberal mind in wearing Swadeshi clothes or in demolishing the drink habit. Why then did Sir Chimanlal Setalvad fight shy of signing a pledge to use only Swadtshi cloth?

WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

—:o:—

A Government communique from Simla says:

"Reports have been circulated that Government intend in the near future to abolish or reduce the duty on salt. These reports are absolutely unfounded. Government have no such intention".

The language of the communique is quite characteristic of a system of government that was described by Mr. Montagu as too wooden, inelastic and ante-diluvian for modern requirements. The communique is, however, a bluff if it seeks to show that the Government have not begun to feel the effect of the Satyagraha campaign. We have reason to believe that the off-take from Government salt depots, like that at Kharaghoda, is hardly 20 per cent of the normal at this the busiest period of the year The merchants, realising the nation-wide character of the attack on the salt tax, have refrained from buying salt from the Government depots in the same quantity as they did before and the Government communique is intended to reassure them. Whether it will have the desired effect remains to be seen. We realise that it must take sometime for Government to disband the huge Salt Department establishment, but, if the claim that India is governed with the consent of the people, has any basis, the Government should bow to the unmistakable will of the people and announce their decision to abolish the Salt Tax pending the disbandment of the staff of the Salt Department or its absorption in other Departments of Government.

SILLY.

—:o:—

Lord Meston continues in the British Press his persistent efforts to vilify Mahatma Gandhi and misrepresent to the British public India's natural demand for genuine Home Rule. In an article in the April number of the "Empire Review" he analyses the "significance of this threat of general upheaval" in India. His discoveries are curious. Mahatmaji is "the cat's-paw" of the Congress. The Congress Party has "no desire whatsoever for Dominion Status at the moment, and still less for complete independence"! Lord Meston presumes to declare that Congressmen have "in some vague way, a picture of a Hindu India, run according to its ancient standards, and protected against internal trouble and external aggression by the British army and navy." Either Lord Meston is deliberately misrepresenting the nature of the present discontent in India and the efforts of the Indian Nationalist leaders to secure democratic Swaraj or he is woefully ignorant of the present situation in this country. His analysis may be welcome to the die-hards, but it will not be accepted as an accurate piece of research into Indian political problems by the large volume of Labour opinion in Britain. It is something that the "Daily Herald" at least does afford occasionally an accurate glimpse to its readers into the true causes of the present Indian discontent.

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

CIVIL SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES.

(BY POLITICUS).
VI*

In his ultimatum to the Viceroy, Mahatma Gandhi has made the most touching personal appeal on the score of the immense waste of civil and military salaries paid in this country. It is impossible to make more graphic and emphatic than he has done the disproportionately high burdens imposed by the present Government in the shape of the salaries paid to the public official in India. That the public official, paid from public revenues, is not a boss of the people who employ him, but their servant, is a standpoint, which Mahatmaji has rightly deemed unnecessary to stress in his Minimum Demand. To those, however, who have suffered from the intemperance, insolence, or intolerance, of the Indian officialdom, the necessity of inculcating a certain amount of respect for the employer in the eyes of the employed can never be inopportune to be brought to the attention of the heads of our bureaucracy. Particularly must that be evident to the Indian people nowadays, when the memories of the Jallianwala Bagh are beginning to be revived in some places by the official excesses in their unequal fight against the army of Satyagraha.

ECONOMICS OF PUBLIC SALARIES.

But leaving the politics of this question apart; and concentrating only on the Economics of Public Service, the scale of present-day public salaries in India must be condemned as excessive and unbearable from a variety of standpoints. Whether we consider the ability of the people to pay these salaries; or the value of the service rendered by our over-paid public officials, we must confess there is no justification for these unperceived burdens!

A GLANCE AT HISTORY.

To appreciate the havoc of these burdens in its fullness, it would not be amiss to cast a glance at the history of these salaries. The public service of the East India Company, ever since that body of commercial adventurers metamorphosed itself into rulers of vast territories, was thoroughly demoralised by prospects of easy enrichment. The fact that Clive could openly say in the British House of Commons that when he remembered the fact that the entire treasury of the Nawab of Murshidabad was at his mercy: and that from that Treasury he took "for his own use only 16 lakhs of rupees," he could not help marvelling at his own moderation, is enough evidence of the thorough corruption of that service.

SALARIES—AN INSURANCE AGAINST CORRUPTION.

Hence, when Clive himself, and his successors, came to reform that corrupt service, they considered the ways of weaning these degenerates from their unholy desires for sudden enrichment. And so they offered to these Joe Sedleys a bribe in the shape of a guaranteed promotion, proof against any incompetence or inefficiency, provided they afforded no shocking spectacle of public immorality. The Company had, of course, no desire, in these attempts at reform of their public service, to look to the interests of the Indian tax-payer, or consider his ability to bear a given burden. Their one concern was to save their own revenues from dissipation, because of the corruption or peculation of their public servants. Hence we find the institution, since 1793, of the so-called Covenanted Civil Service of the East India Company, which has developed under the Crown as the Indian Civil Service,—that body of all mortal perfections of "Sub-Jante-Wallas,"—who are now held up to be more infallible than the Pope of Rome, more incorruptible than the Dalai Lama, and, in some respects, more incorrigible, we find, than any donkey that the poorest potter in the most backward village in India can entertain.

HIGH SALARIES AND LOW EFFICIENCY.

The genesis, then, of these high salaries is rooted in the ancient corruption. It is possible to-day to camouflage it in a hunded ways, despite a Church, or certain political officers in some unfortunate Indian States. We have heard—since the inception of this heaven-born Service and its countless sisters in annually increasing departments,—a number of sophistries, why the high salaries should continue to be paid, and should be periodically enhanced.

HIGH SALARIES—INDEMNITY FOR EXILE.

We are told that if we must have the benefit of these high-powered human engines of public efficiency, we must indemnify them for their temporary exile from their native land, and for the enforced absence from their beloved. We are assured that the actual service rendered by these utter strangers is bound to be so impartial amidst our hypothetically warring sects and creeds, that for mere impartiality, we must pay a price! And such a price! We are taught that all other preceding agencies of administration in India were hopelessly corrupt, oppressive, degenerate; and so we must pay for the inestimable benefit of total strangers, wholly unfamiliar with our culture or usage, administering our laws and conducting our government.

THE OLDER AND NEWER INDIAN DEMAND,—A CONTRAST.

The Indian statesman has always held up the public service of the country as an instance of the most crying injustice. But there is a noteworthy difference between the Indian demand a generation ago in this respect, and the present-day demand. Whereas the generation of Dadabhais, Gokhales, Dutts and Company, demanded for Indians opportunities of equal admission to the country's public service along with the Britishers, the present-day Indian Nationalist asks for a wholesale Indianisation. You may say the difference is a difference of degree, not of kind. I think, however, the reasons given in each case will convince you that the difference is far more radical than appears at first sight. Even Gokhale was, of course, fully aware,—and Mahatma Gandhi would have no hesitation in acknowledging him as his master in this as in many other respects,—that every Englishman taking the place of an Indian in the public service of the country was not only excluding an Indian from a profitable and honourable employment, for which he was naturally and necessarily better qualified, but also that the Britisher in Indian service, taking away his emoluments to his own country, made this country cumulatively lacking in that surplus of capital fund, without which no economic progress was possible. Hence, even if, man for man, the Britisher could be proved to be more efficient than the Indian,—a wholly gratuitous asumption, made for their own benefit by the present bureaucracy,—the economic injury wrought to India by the employment of non-Indians in the public service of this country was incontestble.

INDIANISE "EN MASSE."

It makes an unanswerable argument in favour of wholesale Indianisation. Sir Abdur Rahim, a member of the Islington Commission on the Indian Public Services, wrote, in his classic minute of dissent:—

"The points of view from which the majority of the Commissioners and myself have approached the question of employment of Indians are substantially different. The question they have asked themselves is: 'What are the means of extending the employment of Indians?' But the proper standpoint, which alone, in my opinion, furnishes a satisfactory basis to work upon, is that the importation of officials from England should be limited to cases of clear necessity; and the question, therefore, to be asked is: 'In which services, and to what extent, should appointments be made from England?' "

Mr. Gokhale was a member of this Commission. No one can say now if he would have endorsed this principle enunciated by his colleague. But the fact that even in 1914 an Indian could ask such a question shows that the need and economy of Indianisation were not perceived for the first time in this generation.

THE WASTAGE ESTABLISHED.

This generation, however, is advanced in that it has recognised the double mischief of the non-Indian public service; not only in the creation of powerful alien vested interests; but in the demoralisation, by example, even of such Indians as may find their way into the public services of the country. The Britisher is an astute diplomat. He has realised, it is evident, that he cannot keep the whole Indian cake to himself. He is, therefore, willing, or at least prepared, to give a taste of it to such Indians as are sufficiently assimilated to his ways and views to be effective understudies,—and even desirable foils, when need be. The Indian in the public service naturally gets interested in maintaining the same scale of pay as was supposed, in its origin, to be necessary to be given as a bribe to the foreign public servant to be honest and impartial. As an insurance for efficiency, the device is a failure.

(Continued on Page 8)

*Previous articles appeared on 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th instant respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Courageous Proposal.

India with her bloated administrative charges under the present bureaucratic regime will naturally watch with great and sympathetic interest the efforts of the Labour Government in Australia to effect a drastic cut in the national expenditure on public services. The country is faced with an economic and industrial crisis and Mr. Scullin, the Labour Premier, has repeatedly laid emphasis on the necessity of Australia's putting her house in order "whatever the sacrifices involved." Mr. Bavin, the Premier of New South Wales, in thorough agreement with Mr. Scullin, makes the courageous proposal to impose "a levy on all wages, salaries and earnings to enable public bodies to continue reproductive works, now at a standstill." He suggests a reversion from the 44-hour to the 48-hour week. This return to the old schedule may evoke opposition from the Trade Unions, but it is not likely that they will persist in opposing the proposal, as although organised labour in Australia has the advantage at present of working under the 44-hour a week system, this is coupled with the disadvantage of finding factories closed down because of the trade depression.

Muslims' Part in Satyagraha.

In an uninspiring message to the Khilafat Committee of Peshawar the Ali Brothers say: "Knowing Mussalmans as we do, we did not want them to take any part in Mahatma Gandhi's inopportune and ill-advised movement." We doubt, however, whether the Muslims of Peshawar will be deterred by this message from continuing their participation in Gandhiji's campaign, though all wish that greater attempts must be made at Peshawar as elsewhere to carry on the campaign in peaceful manner. The Ali Brothers have not judged Muslims as a body fairly. More and more Muslims in almost every province of India are daily being attracted to the campaign. Only the other day we referred to a public meeting of the Muslims of Patna who passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with the movement and inviting Muslim young men to make sacrifices for the freedom of the country. The report of the Bengal Muslim Political Conference, held at Chittagong last week, is even more significant. It passed a number of resolutions unanimously in support of the Congress and its various activities.

Patriotic Lead.

The main resolution declared that the Conference identified itself entirely and whole-heartedly with the national goal of Complete Independence for India, the common Motherland of all sister communities." Another resolution called upon "the entire Muslim community to become members of the Indian National Congress in largest possible numbers." A third resolution stated: "Muslims should make equal sacrifices with all sister communities and take honourable part in the national struggle and the Civil Disobedience movement; and as a first step should join the Satyagrahis in breaking the morally indefensible salt monopoly by the British Government in India and should actually and without concealment make salt wherever God's sea water or saline earth makes it possible to do so." Other resolutions support the boycott of foreign cloth and the campaign against liquor.

The Campaign in Maharashtra.

With the conviction or arrest of prominent Maharashtra leaders like Messrs. Dastane and Kher and the arrest of Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar and D. V. Gokhale Maharashtra may be trusted to carry the Salt Satyagraha with redoubled vigour. No province in India can beat Maharashtra in doggedness and combativeness. There are no two opinions now in the province about the campaign. Swadeshi and anti-liquor campaigns are Maharashtra's old favourites and the success of these campaigns may be reckoned a certainty.

Rising in His Profession.

Young Lawyer (who has up to now only defended thieves and tramps): "Next week I am to defend a murderer."

Wife: "I am so glad, dear. That means you are beginning to get better clients now."

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PERSIA NOTES.

SPIRIT OF SWADESHI.

(BY G. K. N.)

Persia has decided to levy tax on incomes. This has given rise to some grumblings. The "Shafaq-Sorkh" examines this grievance in the course of a long humorous article. It surprises us, it says, that not only the ignorant laymen but even the Government officials make of the income-tax an object for a grouse. Quoting Gustave le Bon Mr. Dashti says "a nation begins to grow old when egotism and vanity start taking possession of its members killing the spirit of sacrifice and inclining them to prefer personal interests to those of the society." "We are in a similar position," proceeds Mr. Dashti, "we want that we should have in the Persian Gulf as well as in the Caspian a fleet equal at least to that of Japan or Italy, if not Great Britain herself; we wish that our armies should be equipped and in a position to invade India, that our treasury should be able to help all our established houses of commerce and agencies of industry, that it should repair the ruins caused by the repeated acts of God, floods and earthquakes; that our natural resources should be developed and exploited, that our Government service be paid better than even the British; we desire in a word that our country should be transformed into a paradise with the administrative machinery of a republic such as is described by Plato. But we insist that the conditions precedent should be the imposition of no-tax whatever. If a Government can bring about these miracles I must confess that ours has failed to achieve them. If a country which is poor, half dead, unpeopled and full of thieves and brigands, with people who are sometimes rebellious, with Sheikhs, Amirs and Sirdars who are armed and who go without much responsibility, a country which has almost an empty treasury, if such a country can hope to redeem itself by means other than those employed for the last nine years by their sovereign, let some point the same to the Government. Do the Persians believe that their Government has descended from Mars, has an infinity of finance to remedy the evils without levying any tax? Is it a Government's function only to feed the parasites? We are far from maintaining that we have attained the national ideal or that there remains nothing to be achieved by way of progress. But we submit it is sufficient that we have had our eyes opened, that we are on the path to advancement. We must help the Government with our spirit of sacrifice." Mr. Dashti has the superb moral courage to add that Persia has yet a very small number of efficient men and able ministers, a melancholy fact that makes the task of the Government difficult.

Some very pertinent questions were asked in the session of the Parliament with regard to the same question of the income-tax. Very striking were the questions put by Mr. Muhammad Reza Tulu. The point that he wanted to make was that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company contributed £1,800,000. Why should not the Persian Government employ this for the betterment of the country and why should it have recourse to income-tax instead?

THE SPIRIT OF SWADESHI.

Advices from Teheran state that the Government have appointed a Commission in respect of all the articles imported into Persia. A lengthy schedule of commodities is published which are prohibited entry into the country except with the permission of the said Commission. The articles range from cattle, grain, food stuff, canned provisions vegetables and preserves to articles of furniture, automobiles, gramaphones, machinery of all descriptions haberdashery, cotton and woollen fabrics—in fact all things of luxury and most of the superfluities which have become a necessity with the educated Persian. The Persian nation has resolved to manufacture its own products for local consumption. It is yet difficult to state how the neighbouring countries and the importing firms will regard this measure which are adopted solely in the interests of the Persian nation. The imports into Persia which have latterly increased considerably will suffer set-back not less disturbing to the British than to American business houses. Any company, body of merchants or syndicate trading with Persia and dumping cheap and shoddy manufactures will have to get past the Commission. It is rumoured that the Jewish merchants who have the bulk of trade in their hands are hastening to devise measures to influence the Commission. But the days of private gratifications and settlement behind the back of Government are gone. Till Persia is in a position to turn out all the articles required for her own consumption some years must necessarily elapse. The sympathising foreigner however cannot help noting that the measures have been determined none too soon. As in India so in Persia, not only the numerous articles of luxury and machinery have been poured into the country but such articles of daily diet as dairy products butter, etc., form a large item of the import trade of Persia. The list of articles to be checked includes all foreign wines and spirits. In contrast to this salubrious measure comes the news that the only match-factory in Persia, the one in Tabriz, is expected to close down on account of invincible foreign competition.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

COUNTRY'S RESPONSE TO MAHATMA'S APPEAL.

WAR COUNCILS COLLABORATE.

—:o:—

Seth B. N. Bevani, President of Berar "War Council" conferred with Mr. Abhyankar, President of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" with a view to ascertaining whether the latter could extend its co-operation. The Nagpur "War Council" has agreed to help it with men and money. The question whether any other form of civil disobedience in addition to the violation of the salt act should be offered was discussed. It was unanimously decided to concentrate on breaking of salt laws only at present.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT'S CLEVER MOVE.

It is understood Government are not taking any action against salt law breakers as they consider genuine salt on commercial scale cannot be prepared in this province.—Free Press.

—:o:—

2000 PACKETS OF SALT SOLD.

Ever since general disobedience throughout the province, Volunteers have sold 2000 packets of contraband salt, puchasers have signed declarations stating that they bought contraband salt deliberately with full knowledge of the consequences.

PUNJAB'S VIGOROUS BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

Congressmen's Arrests Continue.

LAHORE, April 26.

News has been received here that Kishorilal Sethi, Secretary of the Congress Committee, Khana (Ludhiana) has been arrested under Section 108 and Maulvi Shermohamed Sufi, also of Khana, has been arrested under Section 124-A I.P.C.

Some local Congress women have started house to house visits in the city and getting pledges in writing from men and women that they will not use foreign cloth hereafter.—A.P.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN JUNK.

In connection with the boycott of foreign cloth a huge procession of ladies, led by Mrs. Zutshi, was taken this evening from Parimahal. It was headed by the Seva Dal volunteers. About 1000 ladies all clad in white Khadi participated in the procession and went singing national songs.

Lala Dunichand, Dr. Gopichand, and Lala Chhabildas accompanied the procession through Machhatta, Bazahaata and Hiramandi. It terminated at Morigate where a huge mass meeting was held, Mrs. Zutshi presiding. Several ladies exported the audience to take to Khadi. There was a huge bonfire of foreign cloth.—Free Press.

"NOT CONDUCIVE TO MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER".

—:o:—

Madras Advocates Condemn Police Campaign.

(Censored).

MADRAS, April 26.

At a meeting of the Madras Advocates Association convened on requisition of forty members last night the Dewan Bahadur T. R. Ramachandra Iyer, President of the Association, presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted viewing with great concern the report of the part played by the City Police in dealing with citizens of Madras during "past few days as narrated by speakers who were either eye-witnesses or victims of incidents and in uncontradicted letters of disinterested and respectable citizens published in newspapers. The Association authorised a deputation consisting of the President and five members of the Association to wait on the Governor to bring to his notice the apprehension of the Association that the "campaign" on the part of the police which has not been denied so far by any responsible public authority is not conducive to maintenance of law and order in the city and the province. The meeting further authorised the Council of the Association to take such steps as they deemed fit and proper to vindicate the rights and liberties of private citizens in the Presidency.—A.P.

MORE REPRESSION IN KUMTA.

—:o:—

Vagaries Of A Magistrate

—:o:—

KUMTA, April 24.

(From A Correspondentt.)

At Kumta on April 24, 31 volunteers including four women broke salt law. The salt thus manufactured was publicly auctioned. A Bhangi bought a packet on the 25th. 51 volunteers again offered Satyagraha to-day.

One volunteer was arrested while marching through the streets singing national songs. He was sentenced under 117 I. P. C and 47 to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment, and one months' simple for contempt of court for refusing to sign statement. To-day there will be mass satyagraha. Much enthusiasm prevails and the people are undeterred by the heavy sentences. Peace reigns throughout.

KARNATAK TO THE FORE-FRONT.

—:o:—

ANKOLA, April 24

Satyagraha is in full swing in Kanara. All the Taluks have followed the lead given by Ankola. Kumta began day before yesterday. Sjt. Lakimar was arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Karwar and Haliyal to follow suit to-morrow.

The District Magistrate is arresting people under Section 117, I. P. C., to nip the movement in the bud. Sjt. Phadnis was arrested under Section 117, I. P. C., simply because he dared to welcome a batch of volunteers from Belgaum on its way to Ankola, at Haliyal and wished them Godspeed. Thus the Magistrate gave a fillip to the movement in Haliyal.

Sjts. Damodhar Shenvi and Pinge were arrested at Karwar, the first for enlisting volunteers, the other for making a speech

It is strongly rumoured that the District Judge is going to serve notices to those lawyers who are actively sympathising with the movement, asking them why their names should be not reported to the High Court, recommending the cancellations of their sanads.

MIDNIGHT SEARCH OF VILLAGERS.

—:o:—

RANPUR, April 26

The Publicity Officer, Dholera Satyagraha Chhavni, wires.

Barwala, the second greatest stronghold of Dholera Satyagraha, passed through intense mental tension on 25th April. After the dispersal of a monster public meeting at midnight, the villagers were returning to their homes with contraband salt, openly purchased from volunteers. They were waylaid by a party of thirty police, Sub-Inspector and Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka. Bullock carts were searched, but nothing was found in carts, but the police picked up five farmers of village Rojid, together with the cart and bullocks. They were taken to Marwala and detained. Police sent for local Mahajan but in vain.

HARTAL.

As a mark of resentment against this the whole town observes complete hartal, the Mahomedans wholly identifying themselves with country's cause. Barwala, with twenty-four villages, is under the revenue jurisdiction of Limbdi State but under British administration, both Police and Judicial.

SANTANAM ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

—:o:—

Lahore's Message To Patel.

LAHORE, April 26.

Pandit Santaram, an old Congress worker was arrested this morning for sedition under Section 124-A for a speech at public meeting at Lahore on the 20th instant.

INVITATION TO PATEL.

The President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following to Mr. V. J. Patel, Simla: "Punjab offers heartiest congratulations your resignation, which enhances the glory of your illustrious record as President. Your joining national movement great asset. Punjab cordially invites you."

The following telegram was received by Doctor Satyapal from President Patel "Resigned Presidentship. Leaving Simla Sunday for Delhi."—Free Press.

Women's Salt Satyagraha Procession At Bandra.

About 300 women assembled near Patkar's blocks Bandra at 6-30 on Saturday morning and formed themselves into a procession which was about half a mile long. The procession started from Patkar's blocks, went along Ghodbunder Road, Hill Road and Bazar Road gathering in volumes as a number of ladies joined at several of these places and finally reached the Mahim sands. There was a demonstration in front of the Bandra prison and Police Court against the severe sentences passed by the Bandra Magistrate against Solicitor Kher, Swami Anand, Mr. Wandrekar and the Koli leader Posha Patil. National flags were carried and National songs were sung in the way.

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI RESIGNS.

—:o:—

Protest Against Repression.

Mr. Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C., has addressed the following letter to his Excellency the Governor:—

NADIAD,
Dated 26th April 1930.

Your Excellency.

Inhuman and illegal acts committed by the authorities in carrying out the policy of ruthless repression adopted by the Government in this District compel me to tender my resignation as its representative on the Bombay Legislative Council and I request Your Excellency to accept the same.

Yours,
DADUBHAI P. DESAI.

To

His Excellency the Rt. Honourable Sir Fredric Sykes, G.C.I.E., etc., Governor of Bombay.

All the women had come with vessels in their hands, which they filled with sea water.

Then a meeting took place in the Mahim sands at which Shrimati Ratan Ben congratulated the Vila Parle Satyagrahis, Solicitor Kher, Swami Anand, Mr. Wandrekar and Posha Patil on securing such severe sentences. Shrimati Ratan Ben also said that the only course left for the women, when so many of the men had been taken was to carry on the salt campaign with greater vigour. She exhorted the women also to boycott foreign cloth and work for the picketing of liquor shops.

Other ladies also spoke, the audience consisted not only of the women of the procession but of many Koli men and women who had assembled in large numbers on the sands. Among the prominent ladies to form the procession were Shrimati Ratanben, the Secretary Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Mrs. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mrs. Kashibai Kothari, Misses Dastur, and K. Natrajan and a number of other Deccani ladies.

The procession returned at about 9 a.m. by the same route singing national songs and amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai."

SALT LAWS ARE DEAD.

—:o:—

Effigy To Be Buried In Allahabad.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

It was decided at a meeting of the Congress Committee to bury an effigy representing Salt Laws to-morrow evening after which the campaign against salt laws will cease.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops was decided to be started from Monday.—Free Press.

MADRAS FIRM.

—:o:—

Salt Satyagraha To Continue.

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 27.

Salt satyagrahis held a meeting last evening to discuss the future plans and decided to continue the campaign in the city. Accordingly five volunteers under the captainship of Mr. Upendra Pai, Secretary, Satyagraha Sabha, will offer Satyagraha at the High Court Beach to-morrow morning. Two hundred and forty-two volunteers have been enrolled so far in the city, of whom 65 are lodged at the Sabha headquarters at Royapettah.—A. P.

CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Mr. Shivmurti Singh Marched To Thana.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Mr. Shivmurti Singh, Secretary, Allahabad District Congress Committee was arrested in Tahsil Handia this evening in connection with the campaign against Salt Laws. He had been to Handia this afternoon with Babu Purushotamdas Tandon and addressed a meeting in the evening after salt was manufactured. After the meeting was dissolved, a constable approached him and told him he was under arrest. Mr. Shivmurti Singh was then taken in a procession to the Tahsil.—Free Press.

Rae Bareilly Arrests.

—:o:—

RAE BAREILLY, April 27.

Seth Damode Swaroop, member, War Council, Rohilkand division and Bau Lakshman Dutt, Headmaster Kashi Vidyapith Benares were arrested last night at 11 p.m. The arrests were made under section 117 I. P. C.

In a message to the people of Rohilkand the Seth says that they should continue the work with treble force and end this system of Government.

Baduan is observing hartal and a public meeting will be held in the evening at Lakhanganj.—Free Press.

RATNAGIRI'S RESPONSE.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

RATNAGIRI, April 27.

A grand procession, unprecedented and unparalleled in this district, attended by several thousands of men women and children, representing all castes and creeds peacefully passed by the jail, magisterial offices and bazaar and reached the harbour and returned with pots full of sea water to the Swatantrya Laxmi Square. All processionists assembled and salt was openly prepared. The Police Superintendent and his staff were watching the breaking of the salt law. Salt thus prepared was widely distributed, perfect discipline was maintained through out by the city volunteer corps. Social boycott is rigorously followed.

"BETTER TO DIE THAN REMAIN SLAVES."

(Continued from page 1.)

conscious long time, he is receiving treatment Labour Union Hospital. Two other volunteers received minor injuries. It is also reported that a European salt officer who was dead drunk assaulted Union volunteers.

Gandhiji At Karadi.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JALALPUR, April 27.

Camp Karadi: Members of the District Local Board, Bardoli, met Gandhiji in conference at Sarbhon a few miles from Bardoli. They expressed keen desire to participate in the present struggle and said they were prepared to resign from the Local Board. Gandhiji is said to have replied that it was not necessary at this stage to withdraw from Local self-governing bodies like Local Boards and municipalities.

Gandhiji motored from Sarbhon to Karadi in the evening. Gandhiji observes silence to-morrow being Monday.

POLICE PATELS CONFER WITH GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

JALALPUR, April 27.

Camp Sarbhon: About 23 Police Patels, who have resigned their posts from Sarbhon Division, met Gandhiji in the afternoon. He advised them to devote their time in educating villagers and asked them to hand over Government records to proper authorities if they had not yet done so.

Members of the Bardoli Taluka Board met Gandhiji in a conference. They expressed their willingness to resign and said that they had their resignations ready. Gandhiji is understood to have replied, that there was no necessity for them at the present moment to resign, as he believed that Local Boards were also a sort of semi-self-governing bodies.

Gandhiji observes his silence day to-morrow.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN BENGAL.

Daily Toll Of Arrests

CALCUTTA, April 26.

Messrs. Harikrishna Mahatab and Gopabandu Chaudhuri, President and Secretary respectively of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, were arrested this afternoon under Section 117 I.P.C. at the Balasore Satyagraha camp. Hartal is contemplated throughout Utkal as a protest against their arrests.

Mr. Nandakishore Das, ex-M.L.C., succeeds as President of the Congress Committee.

The office of the "Swadhinata," a vernacular weekly, was searched this afternoon on a warrant under Section 124-A I.P.C. for the article entitled "Deliverance From Fear," which appeared on its issue of April 3. The warrants against the Editor could not be served as he was not in city.

It will be recalled this is the fifth prosecution in succession within a short time.

A Madrasi young man called Ibrahim Sheikh was arrested this afternoon in connection with the Howrah mail robbery case on April 9.

OFFICIALS BOYCOTTED.

At Bharia centre villagers have resorted to social boycott of Police officials, maltreatment of Satyagrahis being the immediate cause.

It is reported a volunteer Sudhindra Nath Bhattacharjee was preparing salt yesterday when the Excise Sub-Inspector arrived with a number of constables and attempted to break the utensils. Thereupon the volunteer took the pot of boiling water on the head. In the melee that ensued the pot broke and the volunteer's head was, as reported, badly scalded.

Mr. Santosh Kumar Bagchi, leader of the first batch of students Satyagrahis from Rajshahi was arrested at Nowpara, Khulna District, under Section 9 of Salt Act.—Free Press.

MALAVIYA AND BOYCOTT.

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce has elected seventeen representatives to sit jointly with the Indian Importers Association and the Cloth Merchants Committee to consider Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's proposal not to indent for any foreign cloth for the next twelve months.

MAMMON OR COUNTRY?

In discussing the point at issue with a representative of the Associated Press, the Secretary of the Chamber explained the difficulty in accepting the suggestions of Pandit Malaviya, in view of the fact that even with the advantage of added tariff, Indian mills were not in a position to meet the requirements of the country. Without trying to anticipate the decision of the joint sitting of the three bodies, he express the opinion that they might agree to suspend trade in foreign piecegoods for a lesser period.

The Pandit, however, expects that response from these dealers would be fair.

In a communication to the Press, the Marwari Trades Association says that the general opinion is in favour of boycott.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

Amarendranath Chatterjee, member of the Civil Disobedience Council and a prominent Bengal Congress worker, was arrested this morning on a charge of holding a public meeting in contravention of police order. He refused to furnish bail and was remanded.

SEQUEL TO SHOOTING.

Twenty-one arrests have been made in connection with the recent shooting incident at the Noakhali station. The police officer and the men are progressing.

Harekrishna Mahatab, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, has been arrested under Section 117 I.P.C.—A.P.

PALM TREE CUTTING.

MAHISHABATHAN, April 26.

Temperance campaign under the auspices of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Council is progressing satisfactorily. Seven palm trees have been cut down in one village near Mahishabathan yesterday. No toddy can be produced there this year.

Hartal is declared in several villages around Mahishabathan tomorow in honour of Mr. Laxmikanta Pramanick, local zemindar and Satyagraha leader.

Dharanidhar Mukherjee was arrested this afternoon while picketing liquor shops at Rampur.

MORE ARRESTS.

Messrs. Iswarchandra Mall, Secretary of the Congress and Chairman of the Local Board, Contai, Bepin Adhikari, a pleader who non-co-operated, Bejoy Maiti, Head Master of the National School, and Nikunja Maiti, Satyagrahis, were arrested yesterday.

About 40 ladies are preparing salt at Mirzapur centre daily.—Free Press.

CHITTAGONG RAIDERS ESCAPE.

—:o:—

Commissioner Confers With Citizens.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 26.

The following communique has been issued: A report received today from the District Magistrate regarding the Chittagong disturbances reads as follows:—The position is unchanged. Two platoons of the Assam Rifles arrived here this morning.

It is reported that the raiders have fled from Hathzari Range where twenty-three guns and some ammunition have been seized. The Divisional Commissioner will hold a Conference to-morrow with the leading citizens to discuss the situation.—A.P.

PREPARING A SECOND LETTER TO VICEROY

—:o:—

Mahatmaji On Situatioo.

NAVSARI, April 27.

Mahatma Gandhi is busy fixing the details about his contemplated march to Dharashna Government depots.

It is understood that he will proceed there on foot with his chosen band of volunteers. It is further understood that he is drafting a second letter to the Viceroy. It will be finished shortly and sent to the Viceroy in a day or two.—Free Press.

"BETTER TO DIE THAN REMAIN SLAVES."

—:o:—

Mahatmaji In Bardoli Taluka.

—:o:—

BARDOLI, April 27.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, arrived this morning at Ambheti, in Bardoli Taluka. This is the village of Vithaldas, the volunteer who died as a result of being crushed beneath a palm-tree.

Miss Khurshed Ben, granddaughter of Dadabhai Naoroji, has arrived here to consult Gandhiji regarding picketing in Ahmedabad District, which begins to-morrow.

It is believed that Gandhiji will draft his letter to the Viceroy to-morrow, which is his day of silence.

LADIES' LETTER TO VICEROY

A letter signed by about a dozen ladies of Gujarat, including Ansuya Ben, Mrs. Mahadev Desai, Mrs. Sharda Mehta and others is also to be sent to the Viceroy in a day or two.

Gandhiji will take only two or three days in marching from Karadi to Dharsana on foot.

SCOTT'S
Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porag Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Panvel Salt Law Satyagrahi Arrested.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

PANVEL, April 27.

Mr. Haribhau Joshi, ex-Editor, "Swadharma", was arested this afternoon. The markets were immediately closed to observe hartal. The case was heard today. Decision will be given tomorrow. Panvel experienced unprecedented enthusiasm yesterday when the Salt Laws were defied. Town is preparing for mass action on Wednesday.

INDIAN FREEDOM AND AMERICANS.

ANALYIS OF CERTAIN FACTORS.

(BY 'OSIRIS'.

Any amount of sentimental nonsense about the attitude of the Americans towards the ideals of Indian freedom is being published recently and never before have been produced the frivolous, not to say silly, reasons that are being urged in support of the plea that we should hug the Americans 'en masse' to our hearts as a race of generous-minded good fellows and overindulgent old-uncles.

THE INTELLECTUAL BLOC.

This involves naturally enough misrepresentation of the whole position of the American sympathy towards, and active interest in, India's struggle for freedom: and we may do well, in our own interests to examine the basis of American sympathy in terms of our experience and feeling of realities. To begin with the essential American sympathy has always bristled in more or less definite form although the events in this country's political development in recent years have probably helped in the extension of its scope. That American interest has always been above fluctuation; it is not, nor could ever be, a matter of propaganda; it emanates from the consciousness of a typical American culture and intellectualism. The American men and women who only recently made vocal this strong, genuine feeling represent this class of India's friends. This class of people which, as a rule, forms only a small but really influential minority not only in America but in every other civilised country in the world rises above the considerations of 'debits and credits' that may set limitations to the conduct of a nation in the mass

VIRGIN SOIL

The special characteristics that this class in America possesses may, of course, be explained away by the national history and condition of civilization. These two factors count for much and are worthy of appreciation in understanding the fundamental American attitude towards India. America as the New World has not that past that England or any other Imperialist Power has; it has no predatory traditions; its past is the past of the pioneers. The sociological and industrial as well as cultural conditions in the American States bring out the importance of this fact. America to-day is a home of Liberty in its fundamental sense although it is at the same time a dark continent of contrasts—a paradox that certainly puzzles one. We feel the impulse of this liberty in American literature, thought and other forms of culture which present a remarkable phenomenon indeed. Democracy and freedom exist here side by side with the corruption of democracy and slavery in its worst forms and the existence of the two national institutions such as "The American Mercury" and "Nation" testifies to this fact. The forlorn cause of freedom has a future only in the New World. The ideal of freedom which is luring onward the step of Indian nationalism is an ideal to which the American consciousness responds with spontaneity; it carries to them a more intimate, spiritual experience and a significance whose roots go deep in an immediate past.

POLITICS.

On the pure materialistic plane in the domain of what is called practical politics, America has, of course, no stake in the country of British Imperialist operations The dragon against whom the scandalised muse of that faded god, Rudyard Ripling, lashes herself into unladylike fury, is tugging on the other hand, at his chain India comes after China: and, in any case, the big bosses like Ford who 'are' the American Government would have no truck with British Imperialism. The Chinese analogy in the case of India does not hold good, of course, for obvious reasons: the stakes in this ground are guarded by the British Imperialist power. And the American governing class counts fewer romanticists and fools in its ranks. Rhodes, with his vision of imperialist territorial aggrandisement, is a vanished dream that does not suit modern development of industrialism: it has only a historical past to-day. The missionary, too, who plays not only a symbolic but a terrific role in reality in the drama of conquest cannot grow his fabulous halo under the Indian sun. His Chinese reputation suffers down here: he is a dummy. He is an 'alien' in the British Empire and much as he (or she) may blink in reaction to the glare of the Imperialist sun, he (or she) dare not open his (or her) mouth. The foreign missionary organisation in this country 'must' conform to the working of the Imperialist machinery. The missionary is almost on parole as far as his private conscience goes: his politics finds an expression in his dreamland which does not touch the boundary of his field of work.

BOMBAY CELEBRATES SATYAGRAHA VICTORY.

Half-mile Long Procession Parades Through City.

The Congress Satyagrahis the "national militia" and other volunteer corps assembled at the Esplanade Maidan at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday. The valiant Sikhs who have taken a prominent part in the Satyagraha were also conspicuous with their yellow flag. The procession which was considerably strengthned by the influx of citizens on the route was almost half a mile long.

The tri-colour Swaraj flag and the Yellow Sikh flag were hoisted aloft at the head of the procession. Then came the Kutchi volunteer band with its stirring martial music inspiring courage and patriotism in the heart of of all those who heard it. Behind the band walked the leaders among whom were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Mehta both of whom wore wreaths of flowers, Dr. Choksey, Mr. B. N. Meishari, Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas and others.

WOMEN SOLDIERS.

A batch of the women Satyagrahi "soldiers" followed next carrying the Swaraj flag. Among them were conspicuous Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Perinoen Captain and others. They were joined by a large number of other women also. The procession was lengthened out by the enthusiastic citizens whose numbers kept on swelling during its march.

The Satyagrahis volunteers and others in the procession enlivened their march with shouts of Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai," "Vande Mataram" "We have broken the salt law" (in Hindi), etc. There were also shouts of "Up with the National Flag", The procession was lined on both sides with cordons of volunteers.

THE ROUTE.

Starting from the Esplanade the procession wended its way to Dhobi Talao and from there to the Crawford Market. From here it turned southwards by way of Horby Road past the ::Times Office". At Bori Bunder, they paid their silent homage with a feeling of pride to the Bhatia Baug which was the scene of their Satyagraha and glorious triumph for several days.

The procession then passed through the Bazaar Gate and reached the Church Gate Street from where it turned to the Flora Fountain. From here it marched along the Esplanade Road to Apollo Bunder and Colaba.

RETURN MARCH.

On its return march, the procession passed through the thickly crowded locality of Kalbadevi Road. The windows and every available space was packed with enthusiastic people who showered their blessings on the Satyagrahis.

At Bhuleshwar, the congestion was the thickest, with the throngs of people from Marwadi and Jhaveri Bazaar, Pydhoni, and adjacent localities

As it was already 1 p.m. at Bhuleshwar, the procession was disbanded without proceeding further.

SALT TAX SATYAGRAHA.

Enthusiastic Support In Maharashtra.

April 26.

(Through the Publicity Department, Maharashtra Satyagraha Committee.)

The arrests and convictions at Sholapur, Satara, Pen, Ratnagiri, etc. have given a tremendous impetus to the Satyagraha movemen in Maharashtra. Propaganda is being carried on from villages to villages in all Districts by students who have now joined the movement in large numbers. In Thana District, Mr. Gokhale is carrying out a raging propaganda and salt tax is broken everywhere. Batches of Youth League Members are working in Mahim and Bascein Taluka. Mr. Gadgil and Dr. Savarkar are working in the Suburban District. At Santa Cruz, Ghatkopar, Ville Parle, enthusiasm is very high. Volunteers are pouring in the camp from all the quarters. Maharashtra hopes to justify the confidence expressed by Mahatma. Sjt. Deo is touring in Ratnagiri District.

THE ELEVEN POINTS OF MAHATMAJI.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

As a guarantee of vested interests it is an "Open Sesame." Neither the Indian already in the public service, nor the Britisher, is now interested in scaling down the salaries or speeding up the work given at all, in honest exchange for value received.

TOP-HEAVY STRUCTURE.

And, of course, the ability of the country to bear such a top-heavy structure,—the waste of such excessive overhead charges, no body is concerned to perceive, or expose. The Inchcape Committee of seven years ago discovered the fact that for an increase in the civil and military personnel of administration of 9 per cent. the salary and allowance bill had increased by a hundred per cent.! They also unearthed those precious curios, which compared the operations per hour of a telegraph operator in India, and the cost of the same the mileage run by a military lorry, and the petrol consumption or general maintenance of the same; the variety and proportions of a host of allowances to salaries proper; the nature and extent of pension or superannuation provision; and "ad hoc genus omne" for lawfully wasting the resources of the country!

AN ANALOGY FOR RETRENCHMENT.

They even found a window-dressing arrangement by which in one of the departments. —I think it was the Army Department,—the agreement was made between the Government and indenting officer that in the event of a fall in prices of 20 per cent.—or was it 20 points in the Index Number,—the pay etc., of the officer should be correspondingly reduced. Prices 'have' fallen by more than 20 points. And yet, thanks to the Lee loot, the salaries and allowances have been increased even over the scale of 1922-23 Great is the Diana of the Ephesians! Mysterious are the way of the British Government of India!

SOME STRIKING COMPARISONS

Gandhiji has given some striking comparisons between the salary paid to the Viceroy and that to the Prime Minister of the British Empire, in the number of days' income of the individual citizen in India and the United Kingdom. The contrast would be still more glaring if one were instituted between our third-rate Governors, Commissioners, District Officers, and the whole tribe of underlings of the Bandra Daniel type,—I mean His Worship the Magistrate, distinguished by his savage sentences on undefending Satyagrahis arraigned before him,—and the President of the German Reich, or of the United States. Still greater would be the contrast, if you consider the work received for value given. The Indian Public Service rules require a service of thirty years maximum. During that time, leave rules permit an aggregate absence of a fifth to a third of total service period. Elsewhere the maximum leave admissible is 1/11 of the period of service, apart from public holidays, —not a fraction of what is allowed under that term in India. And on retirement, which in India is compulsory at 55, but elsewhere they go upto 65, a pension of Rs. 6,000 to about 20,000 maximum is allowed in the superior ranks of the public service in India, for which the pensioner makes no contribution in part himself; and in return for which, the country does not get the benefit of their accumulated experience, as the bulk of the pensioners have hitherto been non-Indians.

SCALING DOWNWARDS—THE ONLY REMEDY.

Against this state of things, there is only one remedy. Gandhiji asks for a 50 per cent reduction in all superior salaries at once. There is nothing inherently impossible, or even impracticable, in this demand. Except the vested interests of the existing public servants, there is no reason, in ethics or economics, why this demand should not be immediately conceded. Personally, I would not support the case of the existing interests, since it engenders an unwelcome precedent fatal to the inauguration of that new economic life for which the country is pulsating. And I am certain, the apostle of Indian Swaraj would not countenance any such tenderness for vested interests—"pour encourager les autres." In 1922-23 the total pay and allowances of all the civil and military employees of Indian Government were returned as 40.75 crores. Assuming that half of this amount represents the pay of the lower ranks, which represents barely a living wage; and assuming a progressive reduction in salaries rising from Rs. 200 per month by 10 per cent. till any excess in salary over Rs. 50,000 per annum is cut down altogether,—with a corresponding reduction in pensions and leave allowances—the saving to the country per annum in the salary budget alone might aggregate Rs. 10 crores. This is not a negligible quantity for a poor people like that of this country.

(To Be Continued).

MISSIONARY "CONVERTS" AND INDIAN FREEDOM.

EXPLANATION OF THEIR ATTITUDE.

(BY CYRIL R. SHEGAONKAR.)

It was a curious coincidence that Prof. Cornelius' appeal addressed to the Indian Christians in regard to the latter's attitude towards the movement of passive-resistance launched by Mahatma Gandhi should have been published in these columns, recently side by side with a statement by the local Congress authorities containing serious allegations of persecution to which the family of a 'convert" Christian Congress-volunteer was subjected by the members of his "clan".

ONE OF A SERIES

The veracity of the Congress authorities' allegations of shocking persecution has not so far been challenged, to my knowledge, and, there is every reason to believe that they were based on fact properly investigated and reported with accuracy. The incident, at any rate, is not at all of an unusual occurrence in the life of those unfortunates who find themselves living under a mediaeval Danish tyranny, with its sectarian, economic and social aspects, right in the midst of chaotic conditions of sectarian bias and social inequality. We have only to reach the basic conditions of life of this one out of the many communities of Indian Christians to discover a satisfactory explanation of this and other incidents of individual persecution not all of which are exposed to the public view but which, all the same, conribute to human suffering and pain.

ROLE OF RELIGION.

To begin with, the clan of Indian Christian "converts" is about the most conservadive and what is called in the loose, popular jargon "backward" generally and is forced to look up to the Protestant missionary organisations for patronage and help. This is mainly due to the fact that the Protestant missionary enterprise in this country controls the economic life of this flock: the Mission compound is the only home they know of and they get bewildered, helpless and quite out of their element outside of it however tempting may appear the wide world that mocks them with an occasional wave of arm. Christianity, like every other religion in this land is quite a different affair from what it is in happier countries where the conflicts in social or religious life are well-defined, less complex and chaotic. While every religion today has been assigned the place of inconsequence by the necessities of an industrial civilisation almost everywhere in the world, mediaeval conditions still linger here and religion assumes many roles which are totally deceptive.

REALITY.

To the Indian "converts" the Protestant Church is a reality of social and economic stability: spirituality simply does not enter into the question unless we are to insult the religious spirit and defile the temple of spiritual belief. Despised, ostracised, treated with savage cruelty by the people outside of the Protestant Church the "converts" develop an ultra clannish psychology that is exploited naturally enough, by the Christian missionary interests. The average "convert" has no politics except the politics of the Mission house or Society to which he or she belongs: he or she has a narrow life to live, out of a real necessity. I am speaking of the community in the mass and should like to make exception to the general rule in favour of a few individuals who break themselves loose of the bonds of economic dependence or slavery. They rough the world outside of the Compound, so to speak, and pursue their destiny and do not allow themselves to be pursued by it.

WANTED: ANALYSIS.

We are faced with this situation to-day which ought to be analysed and met with courage and skill The economic factor that I am pointing out is only too apparent: it explains, in my view, this whole phenomenon of antagonism or apathy that is produced in the sphere of the popular movement of political freedom in India. The basic constitution of the system of clans, governed by decadent tradition and agencies of exploitation working hand in hand, and the artificial barriers of sect, race and caste explain a good deal that is sought to be explained by reference to things of pure subterfuge, unreal and deceptive. Let us plead in favour of clarity of thought.

Dumas the Melo-Dramatic.

—:o:—

That tumultuary force, whose name on earth was Alexandre Dumas, has recently been a good deal before English readers. Now we have another biography, this time from America, "The Incredible Marquis: Alexandre Dumas" (Gollancz, 25s.) by Herbert Gorman. Incredible Dumas certainly was, though he was no marquis: but the title is a fitting one for this full and vivid book.

KILLING GOD.

Mr. Gorman seems to have exhausted most of the available material for his picturesque narrative including, of course, Dumas's "Mes Memoires," "Impression de Voyage," and many of his personal 'causeries,' which, as Mr. Gorman says, are "scatter-brained" and not to be taken for truth; for Dumas would decorate an incident to suit his fancy; he could never escape, and never wished to escape, from his overwhelming sense of the dramatic. One is brought up against that sense when Dumas was a child of three and a half.

His father—Napoleon's cast-off General of the Army of the Western Pyrenees—lay dead. His mother found the child dragging in single-barrelled gun upstairs. When asked where he was going, he replied, "To heaven. I am going to kill God for killing my father." That amazing and melodramatic audacity marked his entire career, until towards the end, when he had fallen into poverty and public neglect. He advanced on Paris, armed only with a few francs and his energy and genius, took it by storm, became a great social force and the writer of innumerable (and some great) romances, lived like a prince, built himself a vast and preposterous chateau, and was generous to all except his creditors.

A PRETTY WOMAN.

Mr. Gorman succeeds admirably in re-creating the period which served as a background for Dumas's labours and extravagances and amours. One of the last of his fugitive amours was that with Adah Menken, an actress who could not act but who captivated London and Paris by her beauty, particularly when she appeared on the stage in skin-tights, tied to the back of a horse. "She was," says Mr. Gorman, "the oninhibited woman of her day, an instinctive courtesan, with a sensitive and poetically endowed mind." Swinburne sat at her feet and made verses about her, in French. Dumas was a dominating figure in Paris, so she must needs conquer him—not a difficult business, since he could never withstand a pretty woman. The fact that he was sixty-five deterred neither of them. This incident is worth mentioning because it is so characteristic of this strange pair. Mr. Gorman has concerned himself more with Dumas the man than Dumas the writer. Grotesque and gracious, absurd and lovable, stupendous in achievement—yes, Dumas was incredible.

PRINCE REACHES ENGLAND

—:o:—

Welcomed By King And Queen

LONDON, April 25.

The liner "Rawalpindi" arrived at Marseilles from Port Said at 5/45 a.m. Prince of Wales who was looking well, immediately strode down gangway and motored to Moriganane aerodrome where three Royal Air Force machines from England were waiting. His Royal Highness piloted by Squadron-Leader Don started his flight at 7/35 a.m.

The Prince of Wales landed at Windsor Great Park at 3/53 p.m. Here he was greeted by the Duke of York and Prince George. The party drove to Fort Belvedere, where the King and Queen welcomed Prince of Wales. There was brilliant sunshine throughout.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS TO CONTINUE ON TUESDAY.

—:o:—

RUGBY, April 25.

Anglo-Egyptian negotiations which were adjourned just before Easter, in order that members of the Egyptian Delegation might consult their colleagues at Cairo upon certain points are to be resumed in London on Tuesday morning.—B. O. W.

ACCIDENT ON B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

—:o:—

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, B. B. and C. I. Railway, wires under date April 25:—

One bullock cart was knocked down by 20 Up at level crossing gate No. 55 at mile 69/23 between Vangam and Boisar at about 3-20 a.m. to-day. Cartman and two bullocks were killed and cart was smashed. Both lines are clear.—A. P.

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of the occurrence.

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What the People Say

THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now becoming increasingly realized by the newspaper reading public including even a large number of the moderate element that your contemporary the "Indian Daily Mail" has greatly degenerated since its new editor oicupied the editorial gai. Its writings and views are markedly in contrast with those of the "Leader" of Allahabad and others who represent the Liberal party's views. No paper which has the the country's interests at heart would at this critical moment denounced its public leaders in season and out of season.

Apart from this the paper has lost its popularity because it has lately dropped the interesting feature "What India think" and "India in the British Press" introduced by Mr. Nataranjan and has substituted in its place what the "scrutator" heard on the Apollo Bunder "which does not interest an intelligent reader but rather annoys him as it contains nothing but abuses and criticisms which are far from honest.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. CHOKSEY.

Bombay, April 25.

ETHICS IN JOURNALISM.

—:o:—

Across The Rag-and-bone Shop Counter.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About a fortnight ago, an editorial note was published in "Vividharitta", a local Marathi weekly, containing a personal attack on "J. D. J." and yourself which would now seem to have been lifted and paraphrased in state, English journalise to suit the rag-and-bone shop requirements of the "Indian Daily Mail" gossip writer and to serve the purpose of a brave new yarn, duly served in the issue of the "I. D. M." of the 25th instant.

The whole procedure adopted in this lifting business strikes me as an original example of the 'hole and corner method' (I am quoting the gossip writer's own phrase used in another connection) and does a world of credit to his sense of journalistic courtesy in not acknowledging the fortnight-old source of the paraphrased, published "copy" The "I. D. M." is certainly getting very original in borrowing spicy editorials straight from the old copies of the vernacular journal: its enterprising editor must be congratulated for having struck this bold path in the by-laws of journalistic practice.

As regards, raking up of 'antecedents' (that term so due to the heart of the C. I. D.!) of contributors whose writing is published in other journals the "I. D. M." is, I suppose, too "high-brow" a journal to respect the common journalistic practice of drawing a dignified line between 'personal' and 'impersonal' writings. It is a pleasant surprise for me, too, to see that Mr. B. G. Horniman is regarded by the "I. D. M." gossip writer as a kind of "un grand maitre" and that the crumbs of his tags are served by our master "chief" as a delicious dish: I have, no doubt, but that the Liberal gastronomists will relish this treat.—Yours, etc.,

"OLD-TIMER."

Bombay, April 26.

THEIR INFINITE VARIETY.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the sentences passed upon the Satyagrahi leaders it has been rightly remarked in the issue of "Young India" of the 17th instant that these sentences did not depend on "what" offence one committed but they depended on "where" one committed the offence.

The justification of the above remarks has been conclusively proved by the events that have recently happened where we find that the sentences passed on the Satyagrahi leaders vary according to the place where the offence is committed due to the particular aspect of the offence taken by the trying Magistrate.

As the Satyagrahi leaders do not defend themselves on principle while being prosecuted it becomes the the paramount duty of the Magistrates trying their cases to see that there should not be any misconception of law or misdirection of justice. The trying Magistrates must be careful to see that the right punishments are passed on them in the event of a conviction which is almost certain in every case as no evidence is led for the defence.

We, however, observe that the sentences vary according to the mentality of the trying Magistrate. Had it not been for this for the same ocences particularly under section 47 of the Salt Act and 117 of the Indian Penal Code the sentences passed by Magistrates at different places cannot vary between a few months of simple imprisonment and about two years or more of rigorous imprpisonment.

Under section 47 of the Salt Act the highest ppunishment for manufacturing salt is fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or both. The marimum period of the sentence of imprisonment under Section 47 of the Salt Act being six months, it goes without saying that in case of prosecution under both the above sections where a pperson has been sentenced for two years or more the Magistrate has passed the sentence of imprisonment for a period of at least a year and a half for committing an offence under section 117 of thee Indian Penal Code.

There is no doubt that an offence committed under section 47 of the Salt Act is contemplated by section 117 of the Indian Fenal Code as the term **offence** denotes a thing punishable under a local law (the (Salt Act being a Local Law) with imprisonment for a period of six months or upwards.

The only question is whether a man who abets the commission of an offence punishable under section 47 of the Salt Act and thereby commits an offence under section 117 of the Indian Penal Code can be sentenced to imprisonment for a period greater than six months in the ename of justice and fairness. It is being argued before the Magistrates that it is more serious to abet the commission of an offence itself and for this reason a man who commits abetment should be punished more severely than a man who commits the offence. This view is, however, not supported by the very section 117 of the Indian Penal Code as this Section lays down the maximum sentence of imprisonment for a period of 3 years for all sorts of offences contemplated by the Indian Penal Code which would include even murder. It is quite apparent that the framers of Section 117 must not have taken the view which the present-day Magistrates are taking that a man under Section 117 should bee punished with imprisonment for a period of about 2 years while under section 47 of the Salt Act should be punished with imprisonment for a period of 6 months.

Moreover, from the prosecutions which have been carried on so far by Government it will be further observved that most of the accused unde section 47 of the Sat Act have been given simple imprisonment. It is, therefore, absurd to ppunish a person for an offence under Section 117 to rigorous imprisonment for a period greatly exceelding 6 months.

It cannot be denied that the subject-nation has the right to be dealt with equally under Criminal Law and that for the same offences the sentences if not similar should be identical.

The Satyagrahi leaders have courted punishments smilingly without any protest or hesitation as their creed does not permit them to say anything.

Under the circusmtances it is due to Government to see that just and fair sentences are passed against these leaders.

The British people are proud of fair-play and justice. The Indian nation has always confidence in British justice. This confidence has received a rude shock due to the savage sentences passed against Satyagrahi leaders under Section 117 of the Indian Penal Code.

It cannot be pleaded by Government or their supporters that the sentences passed by all the Magistrates under section 117 of Indian Penal Code and section 47 of the Salt Act are proper as they vary between a few months of simple imprrisonment and about two yeas of rigorous imprisonment. Either the Magistrates who have passed lenient sentences or Magistrates who have ppassed inhuman sentences are in the wrong the offences being the same..

It is, therefore, the duty of Government either to justify the action of the Magistrates who have been harsh in punishing by taking steps for enhancement of sentences where accused have been sentenced to imprisonment for about a few months or to justify the action of the Magistrates who have dealt with the accused leniently by taking steps for reduction of sentences of persons who have been mercilusly sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years or more.

The Government pleader is being maintained at the expenses of the public to see that proper justice is being dealt with and in the present cases he is bound to move in the mattr unless he shuts his eys to th happenings. The public can even send a memorial to the Government Pleader setting out all the facts and inviting him to bring all the matters before the proper Tribunal for being properly dealt with and thereby to get the unjust sentences passed reduced.

At the time when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was prosecuted and sentenced and a public meeting was held to protest both against the prosecution and the sentence passed against him it was rumoured that some steps were being taken to quash his conviction. Nothing has been done as yet. Probably it may be due to some reasons but the speakers at the meeting owe a duty to the public to throw some light on this subject. Similarly it is high time that some steps should be taken to see that justice is being administered properly.

I would appeal to the legal luminaries of Bomba to move in this matter and to take all proper steps for the protection and to stop the unjust onslaught for our Satyagrahi brethren.

Will not our level-headed Liberals who profess to be against repression by Government wake up from their slumber and take such stepsp as they may think fit in the fair name of British justice?—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, April 25.

J. S. K.

AT THE CALL OF THE CONGRESS.

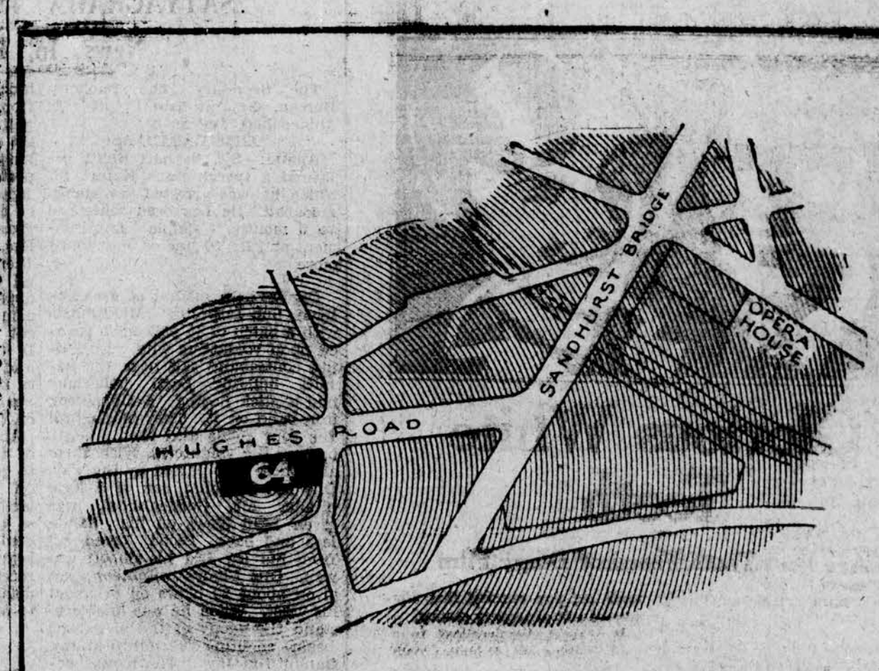
—:o:—

More Volunteers.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.):—

The following is a further list of Bombay's Iron-sides in the Non-violent Army of Indian Independence.

1878. Smt. Bachubai Bhagwandas.
1879. Sjt. Prabhat Kumar Mukerji.
1880. Sjt. Bahulal Sunderlal.
1881. Sjt. Changa Lal.
1882. Sjt. Rahim Khan.
1883. Sjt. Krishna Gopal.
1884. Sjt. Ramanlal Ramlal Dalal.
1885. Sjt. Hohanlal Anandji Mehta.
1886. Sjt. Tejpal Sagermall Modi.
1887. Sjt. D. J. Modi.
1888. Sjt. Hari Har Prasad.
1889. Sjt. Bishan Sarup Niranjanlal.
1890. Sjt. Sha Kusalchand J. Choksey.
1891. Sjt. Gopal Syamji Vasram.
1892. Sjt. Pandurang Ramji Nemane.
1893. Sjt. Udhavji Purshottam.
1894. Sjt. Binaik Hota.
1895. Sjt. Harishanker Dooji.
1896. Sjt. Sha Lalji Ladha Kothari.
1897. Sjt. Sha Veliji Ladha.
1898. Sjt. Lajjaram Amulakram.
1899. Sjt. Ravji Manecksha nd Sha.
1900. Sjt. Maganlal Jivandas.
1901. Sjt. Jivba Atmaram Rawool.
1902. Sjt. Chunilal Nathalal Patel.
1903. Sjt. Tukaram Visram Shelar.
1904. Sjt. Jagannath Sajba Kubel.
1905. Sjt. Dashrat Shivram Kubel.
1906. Sjt. Rajak Didad.
1907. Sjt. Ganpat Laxman Patil.
1908. Sjt. Kison Venkat Ransube.
1909. Sjt. Sringarapu Ramdas.
1910. Sjt. Sajjatalli Umaralli.
1911. Sjt. Dinnanath Chelal:
1912. Sjt. Bala Rama Gawade.
1913. Sjt. Masaj Kalleharan Thakur.
1914. Sjt. Mahadeo Mahabir Dube.
1915. Sjt. Devanand Ganesh Dube.
1916. Sjt. Raghunath Atmaram Mayeker.
1917. Sjt. Mahipat Devji Chawan.
1918. Sjt. Vallabhram Mulshanker.
1919. Sjt. Shrikrishna Raghunath Samant.
1920. Sjt. Mahavir Prasad Durga Prasad.
1921. Sjt. Rosenalli Hyderalli.
1922. Smt. Bayo S. Naik.
1923. Sjt. Dilshad Sayyed.
1924. Sjt. Keshav Chandra Shankerbhai Amin.
1925. Smt. Krishnabai Naik.
1926. Sjt. Rupji Moti.
1927. Sjt. Dayal Mulchand.
1928. Sjt. Umiyashanker Chhaganlal Dave.
1929. Smt. Lavina Indraprasad Majmudar.
1930. Sjt. Chimanlal Girdhardas.
1931. Sjt. Marutirao Yeshwantrao Chawan.
1932. Sjt. Girdharilal Hemraj Thakker.
1933. Sjt. Chaker Lalji.
1934. Sjt. Thakker Velji Ladha.
1935. Sjt. Ramanlkial Menklal Yagnik.
1936. Sjt. Kesawa Pillai.
1937. Sjt. Laxmidas Morarji Kajaria.
1938. Sjt. Badbeka Bhanushanker Premji.
1938. Sjt. Shripad Balkrishna Jeweker.
1940. Smt. Shantabai Balkrishna Jeweker.
1941. Sjt. Thakurdas Manilal.
1942. Sjt. Meghji Khatau Tarwala.
1943. Sjt. Padamsey Kachrabhai.
1944. Sjt. Mulji Bechar Thakkar.
1945. Sjt. Joshi Dayashanker Jadhavji.
1946. Sjt. Ganpatlal Vasantlal Dalmia.
1947. Sjt. Pundit Indraman Sharma.
1948. Sjt. Ram Varooshe Raghubir.
1949. Sjt. Ramrao Venkatesh.
1950. Sjt. D. A. Walwalker.
1951. Sjt. Krishna Narayan.
1952. Sjt. P. K. Nambiar.
1953. Sjt. Jaintilal Vasanji.
1954. Sjt. Dattatraya Govind Mahtre.
1955. Sjt. Aminji Esaji.
1956. Sjt. Haroon Ali Mahomed.
1957. Sjt. Syed Mahomed Husein.
1958. Sjt. Khairat Ali Bern.
1959. Sjt. Mohamed Sabir.
1960. Sjt. Syed Bahadur Hossain.
1961. Sjt. Intiaz Hussein.
1962. Sjt. Shaik Hoossein Khijat.
1963. Sjt. Syed Mahomed Ali.
1964. Sjt. Raya Govind Loiyeker.
1965. Sjt. Jayantilal Damji Dani.
1966. Sjt. Dadeo Chandulal Nathalal.
1967. Sjt. Leharchand Raj Karan.
1968. Sjt. Dwarkadas Virchanddas Parekh.
1969. Sjt. Gulabchand Jethalal Patel.
1970. Sjt. Narottam Lalji Joshi.
1971. Sjt. Tribhovandas Jinabhai.
1972. Sjt. Bisan Sarup Niranjanlal.
1973. Sjt. P. S. Madhavan Nair.
1974. Sjt. Himatlal Chotalal Shah.
1975. Sjt. Baburao Yeshwant Shetey.
1976. Sjt. Purshottamdas Damoderdas.
1977. Sjt. Mansukhlal Varajdas Kapadia.



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SATYAGRAHA IN GUJARAT

News In Brief.

The Secretary, The Publicity Bureau, Gujarat Prantik Samiti, Ahmedabad, writes:—

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

Anand:—Sjt. Narhari Bhatt delivered a speech at Kaira for which he was arrested at Mehemedabad. He has been sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 50 fine or one month more.

On the 24th instant at 2 o'clock noon, Sub-Inspector Mr. Munshi with a batch of 40 policemen rushed upon volunteers who were selling contraband salt near the Samiti building. Each policeman had a stick having a circumating iron band on it. They blocked all the four roads and then began beating the volunteers. With them also those who passed by the way. One Mr. Fulabhai, son of a local pleader Mr. Gordhanbhai, was given lathi blows on his hands, legs and back. Blood oozed out from his leg and his dhooti was torn. One Bhaiya volunteer was given about 20 blows on or about his wrist. When he was unable to stand the agony of the blows he began shouting "Gandhiji-ki-Jay, Gandhiji-ki-Jay" The blows began more and more forceful and in quick succession. At last his wrist was broken and he fell senseless on the ground. The police left him and began belabouring another volunteer, 25 years old. He was also given a good number of blows and when he fell down senseless, he was carried to the Court building in a motor car which had already some volunteers in it. Six more volunteers were arrested on the way. A volunteer who was going on a cycle was roughly handled and arrested, with his two cameras. When Mr. Munshi was approached in this matter he ordered them to get out of the Court and declared that he was not there to record such complaints. Sjt. Gordhanbhai Vakil, father of Sjt. Fulabhai, went to Dr. Jashbhai for medical treatment, but this doctor refused to treat the injured and give a medical report of the injury received. He said that he would submit the report only after receiving a written order from the President of the Municipality or from a member of the Standing Committee.

The Mamlatdar of this place was not vacating the house although notice was served on him by the owner of the house. About two hundred and fifty women went to his place singing national songs and asked him to vacate the house. On seeing this, the inmates of the house sent words to the effect that if they did not vacate the house in four days they were at liberty to throw away their goods from it. Hearing this the women returned.

LATHI RAJ AGAIN.

On hearing the arrest of Sjt. Mahadevbhai Desai, there was a hartal in the city. Mr. Munshi arrived at the place where volunteers were selling small contraband salt packets. The lathi raj was at once began and after a sound thrashing he arrested them and carried them to jail in a motor. Returning, he found some other volunteers selling the salt. He again belaboured them. Each volunteer was caught hold of by five policemen.

VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED.

Badalpur:—Here when volunteers were praying with people, the policemen began beating kerosine drums. On the 24th morning, five volunteers from Kathana were passing on singing Bhajans from the Badalpur area. They were arrested there and were let loose at Kathana. Then Mr Billimoia and the Thakor of Dehewan with 50 or 60 armed policemen arrested seven volunteers in the noon and snatched from them 2 maunds of salt and a number of utensils. After threatening four of these volunteers they were freed and the remaining three were sent to Borsad. Hearing these news a meeting was arranged at Kankapura. After the meeting at Kankapura at 9 p.m. was over, sixty or seventy volunteers went to Dehewan for organising another meeting there. Accordingly a meeting in which people from Kankapura and Gorwa took part in numbers was held at Dehewan. Surrounding the meeting there were thirty to forty persons with lathis and dharias. The speaker exhorted the people to be firm and faithful to the cause. Just as the meeting was about to end, the voice of the Thakore was heard saying "Will see how volunteers go to Gorwas to-morrow." The Thakore then gave a signal by a gunshot. At once a man with dharia rushed upon the speaker and gave a blow, but as he was pushed away by a friend, he was saved from serious injury. Another blow of the dharia was given on the leg of a volunteer standing nearby. The petromax lamps were then broken and recognising volunteers from their white dress, they began belabouring shouting "Thou art Gandhiwala, isn't it?" The volunteers stood firm and tried to protect the people from this hooliganism. While doing so, some of the volunteers fell on the ground and others became senseless. The injured volunteers were then sent for treatment. When all this was over, Mr. Billimoria appeared on the scene with his armed policemen and offered his car for the use of the volunteers. Is it not a wonder that Mr. Golap and his friends had similarly run to the rescue of volunteers after similar excesses were committed on them at Patdi?

Ahmedabad:—The splendid work of the Labour Union with regard to picketing liquor shops is going on vigorously. The strict vigilance of the Labour volunteers has so enraged some of the liquor dealers that they have regularly begun belabouring them. We have received news to this effect, the details of which we hope to send to-morrow.

MUSLIMS GIVE UP LIQUOR.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, April 24.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

Ahmedabad:—Mahomedans of eight different localities of this city have resolved to boycott all persons who take liquor. They have even resolved not to deal with them as customers.

There was a grand procession of Khadi-clad women on the 23rd. The procession was about half a mile in length and was nicely managed by the volunteers of the "Foreign Cloth Boycott" committee! The volunteers wore sarees of saffron hue. The Government have begun to publish a pamphlet titled "Satya-prakash Patrika".

KAIRA DISTRICT.

The Circle Inspector had gone to a village to auction some babul trees where he could not get any one to cry out the proclamation. No bidder could be found.

The police has begun to recover fine due from the political prisoners by attachments and in doing so even the private properties of women of the families are attached, regardless of the protest.

Sjt. Kalidas Kalyanbhai has been sentenced (Sec. 117 I. P. C.) to 1-1/2 years R. I. plus Rs. 200/- fine or in default 2 months more. His mother of 70 years congratulated her son on being taken to Jail.

Anand.—Sjt. Dadubhai Desai has gone to Anand on the 22nd instant to inquire into the police excesses against on volunteers who were busy with their work of boycotting the motor bus of a person who has been actively helping the police.

Sjt. Jivram has undertaken to do the propaganda work of liquor prohibition among the lower classes by getting proper resolutions passed by their castes

After the starting of the present campaign the police have ceased to take rounds in the villages. The volunteers have, therefore, taken up this work.

A batch of 62 volunteers has been cleaning the village of Borsad, and guarding the same at night.

PANCH MAHAL DISTRICT.

Sjt. Vallabhdas has been sentenced to 3 months S. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/- and in default 3 weeks more.

Sjt. Venikar of "Bhil Seva Mandal" has been arrested for selling contraband salt, while his four companions were let off.

SURAT DISTRICT.

The propaganda of liquor boycott is being satisfactorily carried on in Jalalpur Takula under the leadership of Shrimati Kastoorba Gandhi. Various castes in Surat have resolved to boycott liquor. The work of cutting down Palm trees continues.

In response to a demand from the people of Karadi, five volunteers from the batch of Gandhiji have been sent there, while two others have been sent to Nadiad.

Sjt. Ramanlal Modi is the first man who has been arrested from amongst the batch of volunteers who had accompanied Gandhiji.

Mora (Taluka Orpad).—Here after a mass meeting the people have broken the salt law in presence, of the Police.

WOMEN'S PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, April 24.

Last evening a large procession of women organised by the Sevika of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee went its way through the street of Ahmedabad beginning at Akasheth Kuva's Pole, passing through the various cloth markets, and ending at Sir Chinubhai's mansion in Desai's Pole. The propaganda work begun is already showing signs of fruition in the unbounded enthusiasm with which the busy house-wife of the poles is joining in the procession, attending the meetings and even enlisting. Prominent ladies were present, the streets, the houses and the windows packed with eager humanity recalling the glorious march of the Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru some time ago. The procession which swelled to over a thousand was interspersed with boycott placards and a bright flame of colour was presented by the orange uniform of the Sevikas. The sympathy of the passers by in the street was coined in the voluntary cordon that they formed round the van and rear part of the processions, songs were a relieving feature, women were singing "Keep away O hawker of the foreign cloth from my threshold, you are following it. . . ." "We are soldiers of complete independance", Break down the tyrannical laws of the Government. . . . Wake warriors O wake 'Gandhiji is on the field of the battle', etc.

The procession terminated with the announcement of the opening ceremony of the spinning wheel class to be performed on the 24th instant by Shrimati Motiben Ranchhodlal Amritlal.

THE ADVENTURE OF POLITICS.

Ideals and Idols.

—:o:—

"The Endless Adventure" (Macmillan, 15s.) is a fascinating title, and Mr. F. S. Oliver has written a fascinating book: lucid, witty, well-balanced, and always deeply interesting. The author says of his general plan: "This is a book about politics. Its subject is the endless adventure of governing men. Its object is to show how politicians of various sorts contrived to carry on Governments, and to thwart, discredit, and destroy Government, during the reign of George the First and a portion of the reign of George the Second."

WALPOLE'S GREAT AIM.

The dominating influences were Robert Walpole and Bolingbroke, the one a country squire, comparatively unlettered (he knew no French, the language of diplomacy), but always sure of himself and what he meant to do; the other an aristocrat, accomplished at every point, a brilliant writer and orator, but never quite sure of himself, and consequently fated to go down before the strength and endurance of Walpole. It was Walpole's great aim to free the nation from the impoverishment of wars and to advance material prosperity. He succeeded; but too much prosperity emasculates and softens, and when his rule ended England was rich but unprepared for hard blows:—

Walpole is one of the most conspicuous examples of the man who came at the right time. And he is interesting for the further reason, that the is the archetype of the normal politician who forces his way into the highest positions. . . . His virtues and his defects are alike csaracteristic of the craft he followed. He had a strong, clear, practical judgment. He was valiant and steadfast. His crowning merit was faithfulness to the King he served and to his country. Neither fears nor temptations could ever shake his fidelity. At the same time it would be senseless to deny that he was a self-seeker, an opportunist, and a man without any tincture of book-learning or philosophy. . . . There are few English ministers who rank so high, and none that I would put above him.

POLITICS AND MORALS.

The preliminary pages illumniate the matter which is to follow. From these pages we quote some characteristic dicta:—

The prime motive of the politician is not to do good to humanity or even to his own country, but simply to gain power for himself. Yet he will inevitably fail if he refuses homage to the moral standards of his particular age.

Of "Idols and Ideals":—

Ideals, if they survive the high morality of youth and adolescence—which few of them do—turn, like tadpoles, into a different shape as they approach maturity. An ideal, by the time it is full grown, has become an idol; and in this new form, though it makes less stir in the world, it often wields tremendous power. . . . An ideal is essentially a destructive force, and its constant danger is that it may injure ,or even kill, the patient by destroying too much. An idol produces the opposite danger by preserving too much.

In an analysis of the career of Lenin, which at first seems a little out of place, but really falls into the author's general plan, he says:

The constructive work of a politician must be judged by its stability. So far as we can see, the institutions that Lenin set up usually had a natural tendency to fall down. . . . A reasonable explanation of this defect is that Lenin's knowledge of statecraft and economics was drawn exclusively from books. His only practical experience was in the art of conspiracy.

"The Endless Adventure" is to consist of three volumes; this is the first. The others will be awaited with eagerness.

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He learnt how it maintains his vitality, when (to paraphrase Mr. Kipling) "those about him are losing theirs" . . . learnt how Horlick's, when taken regularly, gives the energy and vitality to meet "Hot Season" troubles. Start Horlick's to-day. Try it chilled in a refrigerator. Be a Horlick man, and you'll find life quite different.

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Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS

Will England Read Signs Of Times?

"DISTURBED INDIA WOULD AFFECT BRITISHERS MORE."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PLEA FOR TRUE STATESMANSHIP.

"The present state of affairs affects trade, commerce and industry and even agricultural development in the whole country to an extent which it is difficult for any one to calculate and describe, and it is not possible to calculate the effects of this enormous disorganisation when the whole country is so much disturbed. This state of affairs is going to affect the people of Great Britain much more; and it will all depend upon the attitude adopted by the people of Great Britain towards the people of this country as to when the trouble will be over." With these words, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, made reference in regard to the present upheaval in the political horizon, in his speech at the quarterly meeting held on Saturday afternoon. He said:—

I cannot overlook a passing reference to the additional taxation imposed on the country to the tune of more than Rs. 6 crores, and will only say this that it would have been more straightforward for Government to impose this taxation in 1927 when they gave up the last two instalments of the Provincial contributions, instead of misleading the Assembly, as Sir Basil Blackett did in March 1927, by putting them on the horns of a dilemma and saying: "either 1sh. 6d. on the statute or no wiping off of the Provincial contributions." The additional taxation has come, as it was bound to come, in order to wipe off the Provincial contributions, but the complete upsetting of the economic condition of the country to the appreciated Rupee having to be adjusted has a tale of woe which does not stand at all to the credit of the Government of India.

LETTER TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

The degeneration of the economic condition in the country on the whole has been so serious and so obvious that Your Committee felt it their duty to address a very frank and outspoken letter to the Government of India on 8th February last reviewing the whole situation. I am told that the last two paragraphs in that letter are very outspoken. If that be the feeling of the Government of India let me tell them that the position as has developed has fully justified a frank and outspoken opinion of your Committee being put before the Government without any hesitation. We feel that despite our earnest appeals and timely warnings to the Government of India, they have been, in certain matters, deliberately persisting in following a policy of no change, even though such policies of theirs, e.g. Currency policy, have involved them in further complications, creating a spirit of almost want of confidence in the action of Government on the part of the commercial community.

The reaction of this depreciating and deteriorating economic condition of the country has found its fullest reflection in the spirit of restlessness and grave discontent which has been steadily growing for sometime now. Mahatma Gandhi perceiving this, elected to start his movement which is now well-known to the country as his "March" from Ahmedabad to Dandi. Whether one agrees with all that Mahatma Gandhi has done or not in this connection, I think it would be self-deception for any person either non-official or official to overlook the fact that Mahatmaji's movement has received very wide support throughout the length and breadth of the country. The selection of the Salt Act by Mahatmaji for the purpose of law breaking may be looked upon as the selection of the most innocent form of law breaking in the sense that it was least likely to disturb public peace and tranquillity. Compared with the enormous following and support which Mahatmaji got in this movement, I think it can be said that breach of Law and Order to the extent of disturbing public peace has been almost Nil.

READ SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

This Chamber and the Indian commercial community as a whole have always stood and are for Law and Order being maintained. At this juncture, I think the Indian commercial community require the Government also to read the signs of the times in the correct manner and to act in a statesmanlike manner. Retired Government officials and others who know India of 1915 and before may very wisely advise people in London that nothing but a strong hand will retain an efficient administration here. All that I can say is that these people are out of date and their information is based on material which has no application to-day. The people of India will not stand any longer, as has been repeatedly said by this Chamber, anything short of "Government of India by Indians and in the best interest of India."

SHORT-SIGHTED.

I will only say one word before I leave this subject that even Mahatma Gandhi has recently made it clear that he is convinced that there can be no Swaraj (progress towards Dominion Status) unless there is communal unity. Definite efforts are being made in this direction by trusted leaders of both sides; and I am not pessimistic of a satisfactory solution of this problem, provided the third party, viz: the Government of India, make their intention clear and unambiguous. We Hindus and Mahomedans who have lived together in this country for centuries now know that we must continue with the help of each other to put the country on the right lines, and the hardships suffered by the country by the economic policy of the Government, as it has been till now, does not fall on the Mahomedan lighter because they are Mahomedans, nor are the effects of this policy higher on the Hindus than on the Mahomedans because they are born Hindus. It is the short-sighted communal jealousy which has made this problem look as big and dark as it is made out to be, and I am convinced that the best interests of the country as a whole should not be sacrificed owing to communal considerations by either side. I therefore, feel that the British Government will not be justified in making the communal question an excuse for their halting policy if they wish to have the co-operation of India hereafter. And I sincerely trust that His Excellency the Viceroy will read in the present occurrences the general desire of the country as a whole to move towards making India a Self-governing country.

WANTED TRUE STATESMANSHIP

There is no doubt that at present everyday that passes causes the political situation of our country to assume more and more importance in the minds of the people both in towns and villages, and this has set all public bodies to think seriously about it, and it is at such a time that statesmanlike acts and that too of a high order, are expected from all concerned. The present state of affairs affects trade, commerce and industry and even agricultural development in the whole country to an extent which it is difficult for anyone to calculate and describe, and it is not possible to calculate the effects of this enormous disorganisation when the whole country is so much disturbed. This state of affairs is going to affect the people of Great Britain much more, and it will all depend upon the attitude adopted by the people of Great Britain towards the people of this country as to when the trouble will be over. We, members of the business community, have always been and still are for Law and Order and we also know how difficult and trying it is to maintain them. Take the instance of Bombay alone. Even in this City when employers and employees did not agree to the scale of wages there was a good deal of rioting and disorder which later on developed into a communal riot. I ask you and all concerned to consider how much more serious the proposition is when the whole country is suffering from trade depression and consequently from widespread unemployment and untold economic and financial difficulties.

The Government's fiscal and financial policies have so much hit us that some of us are lost in despondence and a good many are of opinion that our conditions are getting every day from bad to worse, and that the only course open to us to exert all our influence and take such actions as would give as early a relief as possible to the people of India. All Indians including a large number of commercial bodies have decided to support the Swadeshi movement and that too by all means possible. Every country has done it and even Great Britain is doing her best to do it so far as her own manufactures and produce are concerned.

PEACEFUL INDIA—BRITAIN'S GAIN.

Trade and industries of Great Britain are at present not flourishing. That is perhaps putting it mildly as one must say that they are in a state of depression. A peaceful and contented India would be a great asset to Great Britain, and yet it is a tragedy that while the statesmen and politicians of Great Britain take so much pains to cultivate friendship with the Soviet Russia, very little attention is paid to restoring, to normal and friendly stage, relations between Great Britain and this country.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, then said:—

The outstanding feature of the last quarter was the Budget of the Government of India. The main proposals put forward in the Budget were thoroughly discussed and I do not propose to refer to questions which raised bitter controversies. What I feel is that the new taxation proposals in the Budget were more or less harmful to the interests of the poor classes and that the Budget as a whole did not do anything towards relieving the poor from the financial and economic burden under which they are crushed. There is no other country in the world where the poverty of the people is so great and oppressive and no truer remark was made than the one made by the joint deputation of Indian and British Chambers of Commerce which waited on Lord Reading, viz., that the taxable capacity of the people had been reached. In view of this every fresh proposal for taxation requires to be scanned very closely and Government may well be warned against adding anything to the present taxation. We cannot understand why Government do not put heavy additional duties on the imports of wines, liquors and spirits, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and other articles of luxury, and reduce the duties on all necessities of life.

SILVER DUTY.

The duty on silver which was strongly protested against by our Committee and by a large section in the Legislative Assembly, has come not as a blessing but as a curse, and the present holders of silver while they may appear to get spurious temporary benefit will find themselves seriously harmed before long.

PROTECTION AND SWADESHI.

After referring to the crushing military burden and to the land revenue problem, Mr. Karanjia concluded:—

The protection recently given to the textiles and the present Swadeshi movement will give timely assistance to the cotton textile industry. All these protective measures would be however unavailing if the mill-owners do not put their house in order (I know that this expression is not liked by my friend Mr. Mody but I do not know what other expression to use). I should like to put forward the suggestion which was made by the late Prof. T. K. Gajjar, that there should be a central laboratory for all the spinning and weaving mills so that researches in connection with the industry may be carried out with very good benefit to the industry and we may not have to depend upon foreign suppliers of stores for all requirements. It is also very essential that a Central Technical Workshop should be maintained by the millowners so as to train up apprentices for employment later on in the different mills. I also believe that on each Board of Directors there should be at least one who is conversant with the actual working knowledge of mill affairs. These are but tentative suggestions for consideration by our mill agent friends. I know that they are seriously considering several other suggestions like the merger scheme, etc., but I hope that they will not delay any longer in coming to a decision with regard to all such schemes, as they must put the industry in such a position that it will no longer be necessary after the three years to apply for continuance for protective measures.

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA

—:o:—

A. I. T. U. Congress Appeal To Working Class

The General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress writes:—

May Day is fast approaching, the day on which the workers of all lands demonstrate their solidarity in the fight against world capitalism.

The workers of India must join their comrades all over the world in the May Day celebrations. Along with the workers in all capitalist countries, and the toiling slaves of the other colonial and semi-colonial countries, the masses of India must demonstrate on May Day against imperialism.

The workers of India will demonstrate on the first of May against the imperialist terror, against mass arrests and shootings, against capitalist rationalization, against growing unemployment, against starvation and death.

The workers of India will demonstrate on the first of May for international working-class solidarity, for complete national independence, for the end of all exploitation and oppression.

The First of May must be a day of country-wide strikes, mass-meeting and demonstrations.

Workers of India! Join the workers of the world in making May Day 1930, register a tremendous leap forward in the fight for the emancipation of the toiling masses from the chains of imperialism and capitalism.

RELIEF TO STRIKE VICTIMS.

Federation's Appeal.

—:o:—

Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. Gen. Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, has sent the following telegram to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Secretary to the Governor, Bombay, and the Secretary to the Governor-General, New Delhi, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Strikers:—

"G. I. P. Railway Strike suspended on 13th March per Government communique and called off April 15th. Railway Authorities harassing strikers not reinstating and threaten discharge, eviction quarters ordered. Kindly intervene Arrange cancellation eviction, repeal discharge orders, and arrange reinstatement immediately. Starvation and homelessness creating discontent amongst strikers"

—Purandare—Railwaymen.

The following resolutions were passed by the Central Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation under the Chairmanship of Mr. P. S. Bakhale on Sunday at Hubli:—

Whereas the victimisation of thousands of G. I. P. Rly. workers cannot allay discontent among the railway workers and other railway as well:

Whereas there are strong allegations of breach of the conditions accepted in the Government's communique of 28th February, 1930; and

Whereas a block retrenchment is being effected on the railway.

(1) This Council urges upon the Railway Member and the Railway Board to appoint a joint committee consisting of equal numbers of railway and Federation representatives with an independent chairman to inquire into the cases of victimised strikers and concert measures to effect speedy reinstatement of all the strikers.

(2) To cancel the proposed block retrenchment in accordance with the policy accepted by E. N Railway in 1927.

(3) To stop all outside recruitment in preference to strikers pending their reinstatement.

(4) To enforce immediately Washington and Geneva Convention and increase leave reserve so as to enable very early reinstatement of all the strikers.

(5) To withdraw all prosecutions launched in connection with the strike and stop eviction of quarters of the strikers.

RELIEF TO VICTIMISED COMRADES.

This Council appeals to all the railwaymen's organisations to arrange substantial financial help to the victimised strikers on the G I. P. Railway and send their contributions to either to the treasurer of the Federation or to the General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bombay.

This meeting urges the Government of India as well as the local Government to make the necessary arrangements to release all the strikers including the President and other leaders, who have been convicted in case of G. I. P. Strike and for withdrawal of cases already pending against those who offered Satyagraha, etc. and such convictions should not be made bar to the reinstatement.

This Council strongly condemns the practice of resorting to firing of unarmed workers on the occasions of trod edisputes and urges upon the Government to put a stop to this unjustifiable practice.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

—:o:—

Appeal To The Public.

Mr. F. G. Ginwalla, Hon. Treasurer, General Strike Relief Fund Committee writes on April 25:—

The G. I. P. Railway Strike was called off by the G. I P. Railway Workmen's Union on the 16th instant. In spite of the best efforts of the Union to reinstate all the men, nearly 29,000 men are out in Bombay and other parts of India. In Bombay alone nearly 3,000 men are out of employment. The problem is therefore how to relieve the distress among the strikers and their families. The relief work has been already organised and we have received Rs. 500 in cash from Grain Merchants Association and Rs. 500 worth of grain for which we are highly obliged. Similarly the Sugar Merchants' Association have come to our relief by sending their contribution. I therefore appeal to the Public of Bombay as well as to all upcountry Railways and other Unions to send their contributions to me immediately at the following address. 107 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

GRAF ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT.

—:o:—

To England And Back.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 26.

Graf Zeppelin left Friedrichshaven at dawn and passed Paris at noon. It appeared over Wembley Stadium flying very low in middle of Cup Final. Many spectators fearing that play will be interferes with shouted and booed indignantly. The Zeppelin arrived at Cardington at 5-14 p.m. and left for Germany at 5-52 p.m.—Reuter.

LONDON NAVAL TREATY.

—:o:—

Sent To League Of Nations.

—:o:—

LONDON, April 26.

Mr. MacDonald's covering letter with which he forwarded the text of the London Naval Treaty to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, dated April 21, has been published. It recapitulates the results obtained and hopes that the Preparatory Commission will find in the treaty, a contribution which will facilitate its future labours.—Reuter.

AIR MAIL.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 26.

The air mail from London arrived in Karachi at 6-15 this evening.

G. M. C. AND INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES.

—:o:—

SIMLA, April 26.

Indian medical students who propose to proceed to Great Britain are advised, says a press communique, that the decision of the General Medical Council to cease registration of medical degrees of Indian Universities conferred after the 24th February 1930 in no way affects the conditions of admission to examinations of the Examining Board in England (Conjoint Board) for diplomas of L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., or to examinations held by that Board for diplomas in (1) Tropical Medicine (2) Laryngology and Otology (3) Ophthalmology (4) Psychological Medicine.—A. P.

MEERUT TRIAL.

—:o:—

Accused Mitra Granted Leave

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 26

Two police officers of Bengal were examined and cross-examined to-day in the Meerut Conspiracy case. Mr. R. C. Chowdhury deposed to his having intercepted letters in the course of his duties. Mr. P. N. Banerjee said he has reported a meeting attended by some of the accused. He was cross-examined by defence counsel at great length. Orders were received to-day on the application of Radharaman Mitra, accused, from Government of India, through the local Government asking for permission for going to Calcutta to see his sister who is reported to be ill subject to orders of the Court and certain conditions. Being informed of the order Mitra applied for fifteen days' leave and agreed not to be engaged in any propaganda during this time.

The Court granted leave and referred the matter to the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police for compliance in this connection.—A. P.

Byelection at Fulham West will be a straight fight between Labour and Conservative represented by J. W. Banfield and Sir Cyril Scott respectively.—Reuter.

Lord Birkenhead has returned to England and is staying at his countryhouse.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MR. L. B. BHOPATKAR ARRESTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, April 26.

Early in the morning to-day Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar was arrested, all of a sudden. After his usual tea, he was examining the papers of the Nagpur University in his room. Two European Sesgeants came to his house in a car and arrested him. Word was sent to Mr. N. C. Kelkar who saw him for a minute or two in private and then Mr. Bhopatkar took leave of his family in great cheerfulness. "Perhaps we would miss the Poona Express"! "No, it does not matter, we will take you down in our own car to Kalyan in time to attend the Court." Annasaheb joyfully remarked to the Sergeant! The car left the house behind and with the speed of that car, the news spread in the city. Persons returning from the "Darshan" of Bhikardas Maruti, to-day being Saturday, brought the news to other centres. Milk-men carried the tidings of policemen standing at Mr. Bhopatkar's door! Every one was taken by surprise. For there was no rumour even of his arrest, as there were about the arrests of Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Kanitkar. The telephone of "Kesari" office rang constantly, "Kesari" published a small extra supplement and distributed it through the city. He himself had not even dreamt that his arrest was so imminent. In fact, he was intending to visit Parle, Arnala, Pen and other Satyagraha centres in a day or two. But Governmet willed otherwise and he is now in jail. The hearing of the case begins on Monday at Kalyan.

SALE OF SALT.

Under the supervision of Mr. Harolkar the sale of contraband salt is going on in many places. In the Tilak Mandir a Satyagraha camp is opened and about 300 to 400 volunteers are to stay in the camp. The village propaganda touring company of leaders visited the Khed and the Junnar Talukas, delivered lectures and at Junnar Mr. V. R. Shinde publicly sold contraband salt. They were received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm. The batch of ladies has begun going round the city in parts for Swadeshi propaganda. Even ladies are selling and purchasing contraband salt. They seem to have awakened to a sense of their duty in respect of Swadeshi and boycott.

"KESARI" AND "DNYAN PRAKASH"

To-day's "Kesari" has written a few trenchant notes on the imprisonment of Mr. Ketkar and Mr. Mandlik. It calls upon the Youth League to come forward to take the place of Mr. Ketkar who was its Vice-president. The "Dnyan Prakash" has written a leading article on the policy of repression being followed by the Government. Briefly it says: "The present policy of awarding punishments, according to the whims of the Magistrates, is against justice, morality, politics, statesmanship, humanity and even psychology. The intention of the accused must be considered. But in the case of Satyagrahis, the proportion between intention and punishment must be reverse. In these cases, it is no use giving deterrent punishments. It is the lesson of history that such movements do not die by such repression. Was the object of Tilak's deportation gained? Did Government succeed in sentencing Mahatma Gandhi last time to six years' imprisonment? The social effects of punishments must be regarded. If one measure is applied to ordinary criminals and political agitators, the Magistrate must be said to be lacking in commonsense."

The Marwadis met on the 23rd and congratulated Mr. Rathi of Sholapur sentenced to 2 years' hard labour.

The temperature at present stands at 100 degrees. The mornings and evenings are, of course, cool.

The Suburban Municipality has adjourned the discussion on the resolution about abolishing the Salt Tax.

BOMBAY LIBERALS WARN GOVERNMENT.

Force Against Satyagrahis Condemned.

BOMBAY, April 25.

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association in the course of a statement state:—

"The Liberal Party made it clear at the session of the Liberal Federation at Madras that they wanted the establishment of Dominion Status for India immediately with such reservations and safeguards as may be necessary for the transition period and welcomed the Round Table Conference and expressed their willingness to participate in it for the above purpose. They also urged upon Government the extreme desirability of holding the Round Table Conference at an early date, and as regards the composition of the Indian Delegation they considered that it was essential for the success of the Conference that "the progressive elements in the country should have preponderant representation."

Unfortunately Government have taken no action to reassure the public mind by making an announcement of the specific terms of reference to the Round Table Conference and of the date of its meeting. On the contrary, various pronouncements by responsible statesmen have created an atmosphere of considerable suspicion as to the real intentions of Government. The main reason why the offer of the Round Table Conference was not accepted by certain sections of the public was a loss of faith and confidence in the intentions of the Government. That situation has been further emphasised by the inaction of Government and their failure promptly to implement the Viceregal pronouncement. This has naturally weakened the position of all the sections of the public who welcomed the Round Table Conference and has reduced considerably their influence and power to induce the public to put their faith in the achievement of the early realisation of the desire the Indian people to be a self-governing Dominion by constitutional means.

The Liberals firmly hold to their view that the Civil Disobedience Movement will not only fail in bringing us nearer to the early attainment of our national aspirations but will, on the contrary, retard it and plunge the country into vicient turmoil and disorder in spite of the determination of those who have inaugurated it to keep it nonviolent. This movement has gained accession of strength owing to the economic conditions now obtaining in the country. The commercial, industrial and trading interests in the country have begun to dispair of securing under the present regime their rightful claims to unhampered development and progress. They feel that under the present system of administration, their interests are and will always continue to be subordinated to outside interests.

The Liberals repeat what they have often indicated viz. that, the only way to counteract the present disruptive tendencies and to restore faith in the efficacy of constitutional methods is not a policy of repression but courageously make clear that Britain means to establish Dominion Status for India without any delay and that the Round Table Conference will consider and evolve a scheme to that end with the necessary reservations and safeguards for the transition period.

The Liberals strongly disapprove of the severe sentences on some of the Civil Resisters in various places and are of opinion that such uncalled for sentences are calculated further to inflame the public mind.

The Liberals strongly urge upon Government the desirability of instituting a searching enquiry by an independent tribunal into the allegations that have been openly made regarding the mal-treatment of Satyagrahis by the Police in various places.—A. P.

THE CULT OF THE STABLES.

The Analyst's Post-script.

(By "A JOURNALIST.")

I had not the least idea that the gossip-writer of the "Indian Daily Mail" had made any reference to my protest published in the columns of this journal on the 21st inst. under the above heading, against the publication of certain highly objectionable improper (not to say thoroughly obscene) smoking-room yarns in the "Mail," till I noticed "J. D. J's" comment on that reference only this morning.

THE ART OF PLAGIARISM.

On looking up the paragraph in the "I. D. M" I had had my analysis of the libidinous psyche of this penny-gossip writer confirmed. The *maison de Sante* traits which I had already noted briefly are now more clearly revealed in the moon-struck gentleman's behaviour. Thus, he covers up his cheeky plagiarism of the very attribute I had used in connection with his smoking-room, hotel lounge-key-holing methods by presenting me with his tame epithet, 'poor idiot.'

BAR-ROOM BRILLIANCE.

Of course, I do not expect anything better from a mediocre wit who earns his living by dealing in second-hand jokes. One can quite understand that if this bar-room genius were as clever as he brags to be, he would not have drifted down to the "Taj Mahal" lounge instead of eclipsing the reputation of George Bernard Shaw. As regards his betting on my personal identity, well, I mean *'stables'* when I say *'stables'* and I do not expect journalistic etiquette to flow from that quarter.

HUMOUR.

No man with a sense of professional honour talks in the manner my meonstruck gossip-huckster does and the explanation of this phenomenon could be easily found. I think, in the personality of that Napoleon of penny-journalism, Lord Northcliffe, who made the miracle of mistaken vocation pay. In any case, I decline to be patronised by this *poseur* who is showing himself up more effectively in the writing of his journalistic muck. I need hardly add that I humbly confess to be deficient in Humour—*of the 'Pink Un.'*

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1930.

VOLUNTEERS SEVERELY BEATEN

One More Village Follows Example Of Ras.

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

BORSAD, April 25.

Five volunteers were arrested on the 24th instant at Badalpur and they were released at Kathana in the morning. At noon, seven more were arrested and three of these were brought to Borsad for trial for breaking Salt Laws. They were taken away to Anand for the trial. The other four were released. In the evening a meeting was held at Kankapura. After 9 p.m. a meeting was arranged at Dhewan. Volunteers, nearly 30 to 40, had been there in the meeting. Before the meeting took place the volunteers with their captain had come to know of the mischief that was to take place. The police was very well conversant with the fact as it had already asked the head-volunteer of Dhewan Chawani to run away two days ago. In spite of all this the volunteers remained firm and the meeting was quietly arranged. People had come to hear the lecture from Gorwa, Dhewan and Kankapura. The lecturer explained the present situation and asked them to remain peaceful and firm till the Satyagraha campaign ended. Towards the end of the lecture the Dhewan Thakore fired the gun and asked in a joking tone the lecturer Mr. Sivashankar and others to come to collect contraband salt at the Sarol bank of Mahi river. The 30 or 40 men of Thakore stood up armed with lathi and dharia. One man with dharia came near the lecturer and actually attempted to inflict a wound. Fortunately Mr. Sivashankar was pulled back by men sitting by his side and the blow was missed. But the missed blow made a cut on the cheek of another volunteer. After this had happened, the lights were extinguished, there was, however, not complete darkness. Thakore's men laid hands on several volunteers who were clad in white Patel.

3. Mr. Chunilal Asharam Bhakta.
4. Mr. Purushotam Bhailalbhai Patel.
5. Mr. Hirabhai Naranbhai Patel.
6. Mr. Raojibhai Narshibhai Patel.
7. Mr. Chhotabhai Zaverbhai Patel.
8. Mr. Kisnabhai Mathurbhai Patel.

All are in good condition in the dispensary.

Bochasan has followed Ras in the No-tax movement. Every day an additional village resolves on the non-payment of land-tax. All seem firm in their resolve.

Virsad Mukhi resigned on the 22nd instant.

The Mamlatdar has illegally recovered a portion of the land-tax of two Ras people by not repaying the stamp-refund. He said that this money would be taken as the part payment of land-tax which is nearly Rs. 80 for each of the two.

Two Kaira Workers Jailed.

—:o:—

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

SANGRAMA SAMITI, NADIAD. April, 25.

Messrs. Govindrao Bhagvat, a teacher of the National School at Sunav, and Ishaverbhai of Limbasi, very influential worker in the Matar Taluka, were arrested today at Matar. They were tried at Matar by Mr. D. P. Desai, temporary, D. D. C., who specially went from Nadiad to Matar in his motor car as buss-owners would not give on hire any motor lorry to bring the accused to Nadiad.

Mr. Bhagvat is sentenced to 9 months' R. I. more. He is classified as a B class prisoner. Mr. Ishaverbhai is sentenced to 9 months' Rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200, in default 2 months' more. He is given a Class; he shouted "Bande Mataram" in the Court; and it is alleged for this fault of his, he is given that class.

BE PATRIOTS FIRST.

(The following famous lines from Sir Walter Scott are dedicated to those who betray the interests of their country for the sake of titles, or power or pelf.—B. M. D.)

"Breathes there the man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
'This is my own, my native land,'
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he has turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?

"If such there breathe, go mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell,
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite these titles, power and pelf,

The wretch concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung

Khaddar and beat them till almost every one of them became unconscious. They were beaten with lathi dharia, with fisticuffs and with the butt-end of the gun. The police who were sitting in the meeting in ordinary dress then came forward and took part in beating the volunteers. The volunteers were not in a position to move a pace forward. They were beaten till they fell on the ground. Many more people were hurt. But the volunteers did not leave their place till the people dispersed from that place. Eight volunteers are seriously hurt and they are brought to-day to the Municipal hospital in Borsad and are placed under the kind treatment of the doctor who is a young and energetic man. When all had dispersed Mr. Billimoria, with armed police, went to the camp of volunteers and asked them to give help in finding out the lecturer. But the lecturer was safely removed from that place by the people. The names of the volunteers who were injured are as under:—

1. Mr. Ambagir Deogir Gosai.
2. Mr. Mangarbhai Madhavbhai

MUSLIMS' DISTRUST OF ALI BROTHERS.

—:o:—

Brothers' Supporters Discomfitted At Gorakhpur.

The Secretary, Hifazet-ul-Islam, Gorakhpur wires under date April 25:—

Consequent upon the resolution of distrust passed by Muslim of Gorakhpur against the Ali Brothers and others, Maulana Abdul Majid's efforts, through his friends, and Maulana Azad Sobhani's hastened advent resulted in an effort by some Muslims to manœuvre support for them. Some holiday-makers of Aligarh College utilized the defunct name of Muslim Youth Association for this purpose and without proper notice and circulation of agenda, passed a resolution with forced quorum of Friday. Their effort to get public sanction for their resolution signally failed. Muslims assembled declined to be led away by them and stuck to the old resolution of distrust.

UNPRECEDENTED MASS SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

Kanara's Answer To Repression.

(From Our Correspondent).

KARWAR, April 26.

There was mass Salt Satyagraha yesterday throughout the district. In Karwar Satyagraha was offered the first time and it was a magnificent success. Ten volunteers with brine pots flanked by forty others, with band playing, without permit, marched from Kodibag through the bazar in a grand procession to a field. Police with lathis and rifles were conspicuous. At various points salt was prepared and auctioned, fetching Rs. 163.

Out of the seven volunteers arrested yesterday Messrs. Palekar, Savkar, Manjrekar were convicted, each was given one year and a fine of Rs. 200, in default three months' additional rigorous imprisonment. Messrs. Hunonargi from Belgaum, Gokhale from Chikkodi, and Bhujleswar were each given five months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50, in default one month more.

Preparation of salt is to continue daily, however.

BREAKING LAW 'EN MASSE'.

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KUMTA, April 26.

In Kumta Salt Law was broken on Saturday in mass. Fifteen thousand people, including 1,500 women, marched to the sea-shore in procession more than a mile long. After returning from there a meeting was held, where a bonfire of foreign clothes was lit. Illicit salt, brought from village Baad in procession, was publicly auctioned. Kumta never witnessed such scenes before.

SAVED FROM THE JAWS OF DEATH.

Harrowing Tale Of Police Excesses At Patri.

VIRAMVAM, April 24.

Mr. Chagganlal M. Joshi writes:

Patri station on the Kharaghoda, Viramgam line, witnessed a dreadful incident last evening. Patri is a town in the Viramgam section of the Ahmedabad district. The town has successfully boycotted policemen for the excesses committed by the latter on Viramgam Sal Satyagrahis. Patri being only at a distance of four miles from the famous Kharaghoda salt depots, the Customs Department has taken good care to keep a vigilant watch on the town and the station.

Yesterday a band of eleven volunteers with their captain, Mr. M. V. Patil, came to Patri from Viramgam with bags of contraband salt. They were allowed to enter the town with their salt unmolested. The volunteers sold the contraband salt in the town and none took any notice of them.

In the evening the party was returning to Viramgam. One of the volunteers had in his possession contraband salt—about ten tolas in weight. The party booked for Viramgam and took their seats in the train at Patri station. Mr. Jethalal Maganlal was standing on the platform with the little quantity of contraband salt in his hand.

A party of Customs police was present at the station and one of them noticed and demanded the contraband salt.

The volunteer refused to give it and the policeman attacked the volunteer. He dragged him to the corner of the platform, and sought to snatch the salt bags. Being unable to take it from the volunteer the policeman locked his throat and neck with his arm.

TRAGEDY AVERTED.

The volunteer called for help but before another volunteer could come down a second policeman arrived on the scene. He caught the testicles of the volunteer tightly, pulled at them with all his force. The agony of the double attack on the throat and the testicles was too much for the volunteer and he fell down unconscious. His mouth began to foam and he began to show convulsions of a very dreadful nature. Other salt volunteers were trying to go to the place of the plight, when one of the police put a cartridge in his rifle and aimed at the volunteers. He was on the point of shooting and something very deplorable might have happened if the Salt Inspector Mr. Henry Lord had not intervened. Mr. Lord had been on the station watching the police excesses with a wonderful calm, and he did not deem it necessary to intervene before the fatal shooting was contemplated by the policeman. Any how the worst was averted but the volunteer brutally attacked by the police was in a very dangerous condition. Fortunately, Dr. Maganlal Chauban, a local private practitioner, happened to be present on the platform. He had been to Kharaghoda to visit a patient and got down from the same train which was to carry the volunteers to Viramgam. He was asked to help and he promptly responded. He examined the patient and declared, that the patient was in a precarious condition and might succumb if immediate treatment were not available.

The doctor then began his treatment. He first made the patient inhale smelling salt, and then to stop the frequent convulsions he administered an injunction of Hiocine. He next administered a different injection, to prevent a sudden heart-failure.

Ice was then applied to the patient's head. He could regain consciousness after more than half an hour but frequent convulsions continued at intervals of a few minutes.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

The local police officer and Mr. Gandhi, the Second Class Magistrate of Patri, arrived at the station, and the official enquiry was ceremoniously gone through. The suffering volunteer, of course, refused to lodge any complaint in the court of law. The first inquiry was finished and another band of officers appeared on the scene. Two European police officers and the Assistant Collector—all from Ahmedabad were in the party. Another inquiry was gone through, then the patient was removed on a cot to the Satyagraha camp in the town. A third inquiry by the Railway police officer and the Railway doctor of Viramgam followed in the next morning.

The Satyagrahis are not a bit concerned with the process or the result of these inquiries. They are out for suffering and thank God they had the honour of such a purifying suffering.

Patri held a monster meeting last night in honour of the suffering soul. The town observes complete hartal to-day. There is wonderful peace everywhere.

Ninety Volunteers Convicted.

—:o:—

HUBLI, April 26.

Karnatak is not lagging behind other provinces in giving battle to Government. So far 90 people have been arrested and convicted including Gangadhararao Deshpande, Rangarao Diwaker, President, P. C. C., Hanumantrao Kowjalgi, Second President Doctor Hardiker, present President, War Council is conducting the campaign vigorously.

The central camp Ankola contains 150 volunteers who break the law daily. Volunteers are untouched. Satyagraha camps have been opened in other districts. Stray arrests are reported from other parts of the province. Volunteers are pouring in from different parts of the provinces.

FOR PROPAGANDA.

One batch is sent out for propaganda in other districts daily from the central camp. A contraband salt bazar was opened at Ankola yesterday, where villagers were sold salt at cheap rates. Four such villagers were arrested. Others are going on undaunted. A bazar is to be opened every day at other places also where poor villagers shall sell salt. Foreign cloth boycott propaganda is very vigorous. A committee has been appointed to approach dealers to put no fresh orders and produce Khaddar.—Free Press.

INTELLECTUAL PURSUITS NEGLECTED.

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Sir J. C. Bose's Departure To Europe.

—:o:—

TO DELIVER LECTURES IN UNIVERSITY CENTRES

—:o:—

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose, the eminent Bengali scientist, sailed for Europe, on Saturday, by the P. and O. mail boat "Narkunda".

In a press interview, he regretted that in the present political excitement, very few people in the country were interested in intellectual pursuits.

Asked about the purpose of his present visit, Sir Jagadish said, that he was proceeding to Geneva to attend a meeting of the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation attached to the League of Nations and would probably lecture at several University centres on his new discoveries which are to be embodied in books which he intended to publish shortly.

Sir Jagadish, observed that one of the greatest centres of Biological science in Finland was very much impressed by his new discoveries and in recognition thereof conferred on him the honorary membership of the Biological Society. Prof. Elfvig, who is a great authority on biological science, considered that these new discoveries would make a revolutionary advance in the plant world.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARACHI.

—:o:—

Threat To Magistrate.

—:o:—

KARACHI, April 25.

Mr. Richardson, City Magistrate, who tried Karachi leaders, received two post cards yesterday threatening that he should resign his post within a fortnight or he would be killed. Each card begins with "Hell to you" and is signed by Bholanath Saint. The cards are handwritten and bear Karachi post marks.

Mr. Richardson showed the cards to the members of the Bar and then handed over them to the Police.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Non-official Enquiry Committee began its first sitting today at 5-18 p.m. to take evidence in the shooting affair. Only Press representatives and witnesses were allowed to attend.

HYDERABAD (SIND) BREAKS SALT ACT.

Hyderabad broke Salt Act to-day under the leadership of Mahraj Dwaraka Prasad, Editor of the "Pratap" near Naralrai Market in an open maidan.

"A MISLEADING REPORT."

Enquiries made by the Free Press of India show that a report appearing in the Press regarding Karachi Municipal Health Officer's notification relating to contraband salt removed by Karachi citizens from the sea coast is misleading. People removed salt from three layers: one layer supplied white crystaline salt, another pink and the third salt mixed with a black substance. The Government chemical analyser has intimated to the Health Officers that salt from the first and second layers is quite a fair sample of common salt. It is only the salt removed from the lowest layer which is not fit for human consumption owing to the presence of a small quantity, that is .000, of sulphide of iron and a small quantity of other impurities. Salt removed by people belongs to the first two layers. —Free Press.

STRONG BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN U. P.

Women Pickets' Splendid Work.

DELHI, April 26.

The Delhi Cycle Dealers' Association at a meeting held to-day decided from April 26 no member will place orders for cycle or accessories of British make for six months and tha unexecuted orders be cancelled by cable.

KIDWAI FOR NATIONAL WORK.

Maulana Shafique Rahaman Kidwai, professor in the Jamia-millia, with two colleagues, has resigned his post in the institution and joined national work in Delhi. He is seeing promient Mussalmans in order to enlist their sympathy for the national struggle.—Free Press.

ALLAHABAD, April 26.

Salt was manufactured at several places in Rae Bareilly District yesterday. In one village four volunteers were arrested, while at other places the volunteers were not interfered with.—Free Press.

JAIL HUNGER STRIKERS.

In jail hunger strike continues and it is feared if better food is not supplied, all political prisoners in Rae Bareili District will join the hunger strikers.—Free Press.

AGED DY. COLLECTOR ASSAULTED.

BUDAUN, April 26.

A batch of 11 volunteers under the leadership of Thakur Prithviraj Singh, a Deputy Collector who non-co-operated, and his wife reached here this morning to break salt laws at Golaria and they were given an enthusiastic reception.

After the volunteers had crossed the Ramganga between the villages of Naurangpur and Bichhuraia, Bareilly District, a band of more than 15 village goondas armed with lathies assaulted the volunteers.—Free Press.

CAWNPORE CHAMBER FOR BOYCOTT.

CAWNPORE, April 26.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce has passed the following resolution: 'In view of the existing political and economic situation of the country, this Chamber favours the movement of boycott of foreign goods, particularly for foreign cloth, and requests such of its members as are engaged in piecegoods trade to stop dealing in foreign produces.—Free Press.

HEROIC WOMEN PICKETS.

LUCKNOW, April 26.

To-day is the third day of picketing foreign cloth shops. Every day enthusiasm is increasing. Practically all shopkeepers in Aminabad and Chowk, two chief India markets, have voluntarily closed their shops finding no chance for sale.

An interesting scene was witnessed to-day in Aminabad at the shop of Mr. Abdul Samad Abdul Razak, where one Rauf Ahmad of Lucknow, despite the request of volunteers, entered the shop but found it impossible to come out with the purchased cloth by trampling over lady volunteers, including Mrs. Mitra and Mrs. Bakshi, who had half stretched themselves on the floor. Ultimately he cancelled his order.

Cloth merchants have offered certain terms to the Congress but it is understood they are not likely to be accepted.

Mr. R. S. Pandit addressed a meeting this evening.—Free Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent the following telegram to Mr. V. J. Patel on his resigning the post of the President of the Assembly:—

"Warm congratulations and hearty welcome on return to fighting line."

In another telegram to Babu Bhagwandas Pandit Motilal says: "Sri Prakash's incarceration another signal victory over Government. Hearty congratulations."

Pandit Motilal Nehru has also sent a telegram to Babu Rajendra Prasad as follows: "Hearty congratulations on well disciplined Satyagraha operations. Please convey all ranks my keen appreciation of their brave non-violent stand against official excesses."—Free Press.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN IN AHMEDABAD

Phenomenal Success Of Labour Volunteers.

The Secretary, Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, writes:—

The anti-drink campaign conducted by the Labour Union is telling with progressive effect. We were able to report, last week, a reduction of about 80 per cent. in sales. Judging from the decline in the number of visitors, it would be safe to assume a further fall to the extent of about 5 per cent. of the average, since then.

The licenses are making every efforts to push their sales, anyhow. The arrangements of the Union in counteracting their activities are restricted to continued observation work in the vicinity of the shops, photographic record and securing information regarding the name and place of residence of as many of the visitors as possible. The object of procuring this information is to trace the evil back to the residential areas, so as to bring these unfortunate people within the range of the play of healthy pupblic opinion and of the uplift work that is being carried on in the localities.

As a result, consumption of liquor in the city is going down rapidly. This has ruffled the temper of some of the licensee-holders and their employees. The bitterness felt by the licensees is somewhat natural in the circumstances, because of the iniquitous obligation to pay up to the Government, the fun amount of license fee based on the whole year's ration, whether a single gallon is sold or no.

During the week, the observation work was extended to the liquor shop located in the Ahmedabad Cantonment, with equally satisfactory results.

A batch of fourteen Labour Union volunteers was despatched on 17-4-1930, by the Provincial Congress Committee to Dholka and the surrounding villages. One of the batch was arrested on the 23rd instant, while coming with contraband salt to Ahmedabad.

VILE PARLE SELLS CONTRABAND SALT.

Depot To Be Opened Shortly

Out of the 40 maunds of salt collected by the volunteers about 20 maunds of salt was sold on Friday. In the evening, Satyagrahi volunteers sold contraband salt opposite the station compound to the public at one anna per payali. The salt was in great demand, and many people had to go disappointed. It is understood that a regular shop will shortly be opened to sell contraband salt.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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